

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 3.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

W. E. Brown was at Minneapolis Saturday.

John Day was over from Minneapolis this week.

E. S. Shepard is at Duluth and Virginia this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark were down from camp this week.

John Woodlock, of Tomahawk, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Niles visited friends at New London over Sunday.

Chairman Cy. C. Yawkey presided at the county board meeting Monday.

C. E. Brand, of Winona, Minn., is visiting his friend G. F. Hasman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Gray gave a party to a number of friends Friday evening.

Henry O'Connor, Matt Hogan and Geo. W. Mason spent the Sabbath at Milwaukee.

D. S. Johnson left for Illinois Tuesday night with a couple of Emory Fuller's horses.

F. W. Kingsbury, of Stevens Point, is in the city looking around for a location this week.

Geo. E. Wood was up from Woodboro Monday to look after his town's interests before the county board.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Barber started Tuesday for a two weeks' visit at Sheboygan among friends and relatives.

Attorney N. A. Colman was down from Eagle River Tuesday on business. He didn't talk much about Vilas county.

M. W. Lloyd is at Madison in the interest of the Land, Log & Lumber Company, fighting the bill to lower the Minoqua dam.

Mrs. LeGrand Custard and children, of Brookings, South Dakota, are in the city this week visiting her sister Mrs. B. F. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes left for Milwaukee last evening. Mr. Barnes will go to Madison where he has a case before the supreme court.

A pleasant surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schroeder last Friday night. About twenty-five enjoyed the evening thoroughly.

Mrs. Matt Stapleton, Mrs. Tim Lennon and her sisters, the Misses Sullivan, of Winnebago, are visiting at Tim Lennon's camp this week.

A. W. and E. O. Brown left for Madison Monday. They will appear before the committee to-day in opposition to the bill to obliterate the Pelican boom.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a cake sale at Egloff's jewelry store on Saturday, Feb. 25, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Irvin Gray is in Chicago this week buying his new spring and summer stock of dry goods. He will put in the largest and best selected stock ever shown to the citizens of Rhinelander.

Little Frank Gleason, only son of James Gleason, died Tuesday after a short illness. He was taken with scarlet fever and was soon beyond all hope of recovery. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all in their heavy affliction.

Robert Schilling could not come here as advertised Monday evening and his place was filled by State Lecturer Harrier, of the Wisconsin Grange. He had a fair sized audience and gave an entertaining talk on "A Republic in Danger."

Pat Gleason's billiard hall is being overhauled to be turned over to the new proprietor March 1. Mr. Gleason is after the position of Indian farmer on the Lac du Flambeau reservation and will no doubt secure it if the appointment comes to this county. He is a democrat who deserves recognition from the party and his appointment would certainly be a good one.

A public test of the water works was given Monday by the fire companies, and the pressure was found to be all right. There were no hydrants which did not work and the streams thrown from each were over one hundred feet high. If the water company would run things every day the way they do test days there would be less cause for the use of Italian language around the New North office.

Dr. Humann is visiting relatives at Neenah.

W. L. Beers left for Wausau Monday evening.

C. A. Cole's residence on King street caught fire Saturday morning from a defective stove pipe. It was quickly extinguished.

Paul Browne and family left yesterday for Boloxi, Miss. They will visit at Stevens Point, Waupaca and other points en route and will be gone about six weeks.

Matt Stapleton desires to sell two of his new homes near the south side school building. They are pleasantly situated, comfortable homes, and will be sold at a fair price. Feb. 16-4w

The Vivian DeMonte company drew a good audience at the New Grand Tuesday night and gave excellent satisfaction. The specialties were good and the musical numbers far above the average of such entertainments.

Union meetings will be held at the Congregational church for an indefinite period, beginning March 12. Rev. D. M. Hartough, of Des Moines, Ia., will conduct the services. They will be under the direction of all the churches and a successful season of revivals is anticipated.

The shaving room at Brown Bros.' planing mill caught fire Tuesday night from some unaccountable cause. The whistle soon brought the north side company to the scene and the fire was quickly put out. The fire bell at the down town hose house rang an alarm but before the company could get up to the mill the fire was out.

M. F. Doyle, chairman of the town of Minoqua, has gone to Madison to oppose, with many others, the passage of the down river lumbermen's three bills. He is of course more concerned about the Minoqua dam case than any other.

"Senator" Goldaeger returned Monday after a brief stay at Madison and Milwaukee. He will not return again this winter as he received his check for leave of absence for the rest of the session. The check is a beautiful souvenir about the size of a silver quarter with the name and number neatly engraved upon it. Charlie prizes it very highly in remembrance of the old place.

The consumers of "Coal" "Coal" "Coal," there is no Lehigh (Leah) coal in Oneida county. Do not be duped. Reading coal is worth about \$7.50 or \$8.00 per ton delivered. Lackawanna is worth \$8.85, when you get 2020 lbs. for a ton, ACTUAL WEIGHT, not estimated in a basket. Parties buying coal from me will save twenty-five per cent. in fuel because it takes one-fourth less. Also 4 ft. and 16 in. dry wood delivered.

W. D. HARRIGAN.

Eagle River Is Still With Us.

The hearing before the committee of the assembly on the Vilas county bill last Wednesday was postponed until March 1, much to the disappointment of the Eagle River people who were there in force. They returned from Madison somewhat disappointed but are still talking as though they expected to win. There will be sufficient light given the committee to show them that there is no demand whatever for another county except by people at Eagle River who want it simply for office of pecuniary gain. Rhinelander will have a committee present on the 1st, to do her share towards the cause.

A Big Load of Logs.

The largest load reported this season was hauled at Tim Lennon's camp Monday. It contained 7,500 feet and was drawn four miles by one team. Ed. O'Donnell was the teamster. Over in Marinette county they are offering a free trip to the World's Fair to the teamster who draws the biggest load. If that offer extended to Oneida county it is safe to say that O'Donnell would stand a show for a while, as it will be some time before anyone beats the record made Monday.

Talks With Girls.

BY AGENT BERRY.

The most important element in character is the religious. Most people will admit that; but there are many opinions as to what constitutes the religious element. It is unfortunate that so important a word as religion should not signify the same to all. But it does not. Indeed there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the meaning of that word. This variance of opinion makes the religious character of men so diverse that one becomes confused in attempting to define the term by the test of human life. The same is true when we attempt to define it from books. There is doctrine upon

doctrine, precept upon precept, creed upon creed, until, in the endless contrariety, one almost loses sight of his own individuality. The conflicts and controversies among Christian people are responsible for much of the prevailing religious doubt. When so many contradictory things are asserted upon infallible authority, no wonder there are agnostics.

But I didn't start out for a metaphysical discussion, although I have nearly fallen into one. I just wanted to talk with you a little about this question, because it is one on which no one can be neutral. Every one must be for or against. When a man calls himself an agnostic, or in other words says "I don't know," he betrays his own intelligence. He knows by a thousand earthly and heavenly signs; by the phenomena of his own growth and development; by the innate consciousness of his own superiority, that there is a Creator, and his reason and common sense deduce from these that there is a moral government higher than human law. So a man cannot be an agnostic unless he loses his intelligence against the evidence of his senses and the deductions of his reason.

We start, then, upon the theory that on this subject you believe and know something. The question naturally arises, how much is it necessary or practicable for us to know? There are two answers. First, if we depend upon and accept revelation, we may and should know all that is explainable. Second, if we walk only by the inner light, we can know only from the teaching and leading of Reason and Conscience.

Now we can see how hard it is to settle this question by any effort of reason or judgment. But there is a formula by which the question can be settled to the satisfaction of every person who has not too exalted an opinion of his own knowledge and wisdom; and that is "do that which is right." In other words religion means right living. No need to go further than that, because knowledge, faith, love and all the virtues and beauties are sure to follow right living. "What do you mean by right living?" Well, my dear, that's a fair question, and I am glad you asked it, although it is rather hard to answer, because there is such a difference of opinion on that subject. Of course there are certain lines of living that are unmistakable. These are laid down by divine and human law. We can all follow those lines. But there are multitudes of little things which trouble us more than those which are of seemingly greater significance. It is easier to obey the Decalogue than the Sermon on the Mount, because the commandments are specific and well defined, while the inimitable sermon is general, and leaves much to the judgment and science. Yet in that wonderful discourse the Great Teacher has given us all the needed rules for right living. They are plain, but they resolve themselves into so many elements that we should be constantly on the alert lest we make mistakes. A very wicked poet wrote this very good line: "Man's conscience is the oracle of God."

That is true if the conscience is pure and enlightened. If not, it is more likely to be the oracle of evil. And that is why we should be watchful and careful in regulating our conduct.

I said there is a difference of opinion as to what constitutes right living, especially in little things. On this subject some Christians are bigoted, others are perhaps too liberal. There must be a proper medium somewhere. There are Christians to-day who think that sack-cloth and ashes, self-torture, self-abasement, and self-denial of all pleasures are the necessary manifestations of religion. Such people ought to stuff cotton in their ears that they may not hear the singing of the birds. They should wear green goggles that they may not see the bright hues of the flowers. They should fasten heavy weights to their feet that there may not be the slightest suggestion of glide or pigeon wing when the orchestra starts up. They should carry with them at all times Fox's Book of Martyrs or Baxter's Saints' Rest, as an amulet against the enticements of Scott, Dickens and Thackeray. If men were all constructed on that narrow basis what a world this would be to be sure. "Well, what do you think is the right medium in regard to these matters?" Now you have driven me into a corner. I'll try to answer the question in the next talk.

Found.

At Rhinelander a watch. Owner can have same by identifying it and paying for this ad. E. W. Kinn, Appleton, Wis.

VICIOUS RIVER LEGISLATION.

Oneida County Industries Are Attacked By the Down River Lumbermen—What They Ask For.

That the Merrill and Wausau lumbermen have a desire to obtain control of the Wisconsin river and its tributaries there can no longer be any doubt. Three bills which have been introduced into the assembly at their request, will, if they pass, not only give future control to the four men at the places named, but would also jeopardize if not confiscate thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to people who have invested it in this county under existing laws, in good faith. The passage of the bills would not only work great financial hardship to the investors, but would be of inestimable hardship to every resident of the county by crippling some of its greatest industries.

One of the bills calls for the lowering of the water on Tomahawk Lakes two feet. The advantage to down river men who have logs in the Tomahawk river would be simply a rush of water this spring, after which they would have what they get now—the natural flow. The trifling advantage given these few greedy lumbermen who want their own way in everything regardless of how it affects others is nothing compared with the hardships it would put upon others. The Lake Shore Lumber Company, located at Tomahawk Lake, who have about \$5,000 worth of timber on the lakes could not get one stick of it to their mill by water. The Yawkey Lumber Company of Hazelhurst, would have to abandon the project of bringing 25,000,000 feet of pine to their mill through a canal. Hundreds of millions of pine would have to be transported to other than its natural sawing sites. Thousands of acres of swamp about the lakes would be drained and left pestilence breeding sloughs of no value and of no use to anyone. The village of Minoqua would be surrounded by this mass of land and all for the gratification of the hogish disposition of a few men who care nothing for right or justice to anyone but themselves.

Another of the bills uses the Eagle water dam and other dams on the Wisconsin and its tributaries in a similar manner. It puts the river, dams and all improvements out of control of the men who built and owned them and gives them over to a commission who will run them for the benefit of parties who seek this legislation. In short, all three of the bills simply ask to have the state take the property of these dam, improvement and boom companies and then order the owners to run them as the down river men want.

The bill which aims a blow at Rhinelander is perhaps the most vicious and iniquitous of all. To have it become a law would be to place burdens on the boom here that no company could stand under. It is nothing more nor less than a direct stab at the town as a lumber manufacturing point, and to give our readers an idea of what the few firms in down river cities would have the Pelican Boom Company do for them we reproduce the bill in full. It will meet with strong and vigorous opposition. Every mill firm in town has protested against its passage, and every interest affected will unite to prevent any such greedy monopolization of rights which belong to all. Following is the bill:

A bill to amend chapter 253, of the laws of 1887, entitled, "An act to amend chapter 247 of the laws of 1882 entitled, an act to authorize Edward D. Brown, Thomas W. Anderson, Anderson W. Brown and Webster E. Brown, their heirs and assigns, to build and maintain a dam, piers and booms in and across the Wisconsin river, in Lincoln county," and to require the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms, to so locate the same so as not to obstruct the navigation of said river for logs and timber.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two, of chapter 253, of the laws of 1887, entitled, "An act to amend chapter 247, of the laws of 1882, entitled, An act to authorize Edward D. Brown, Thomas W. Anderson, Anderson W. Brown and Webster E. Brown, their heirs and assigns, to build and maintain a dam, piers and boom in and across Wisconsin river in Lincoln county," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. Said parties, their heirs and assigns, are hereby further authorized to build, erect, keep and maintain, in connection with said dam, a system of piers and booms, in, along and across said river, in section 6, in township 36, range 9 east, and from the present dam, to the north line of township thirty-seven, north of range eight east, for the purpose of assorting, dividing, booming, holding, handling and delivering logs, timber and lumber, into any proper storage booms,

or pond created by the said works or owned or controlled by such owner or owners; provided, the said dam, piers and boom shall be located, constructed, managed and controlled, in all respects, as specified and provided for in this act, and provided the said dam, piers and boom shall be so constructed, managed, controlled and maintained as to leave a channel of sufficient width and depth in the current for the free passage of logs, timber and lumber, through, along and past said works, dam, piers and booms at all times; and all logs, timber and lumber floating in said river and destined to any point on said river below said dam, piers and booms, shall be taken by the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms, when and where the same reach the flowage created by the said dam and works, or the rear of any log jam which may be caused by the stoppage of logs, timber or lumber at said works, and shall drive the same thence, at their own cost and expense with reasonable dispatch and care, through, along and past said works, dam, piers and booms. And the owner or owners of said dam, piers and boom shall be and they are hereby required, as aforesaid, to locate, construct, manage, conduct and control their upper dividing piers booms and works at some suitable place on said river, not less than six miles above said dam, and where there shall be a sufficient current in said river to facilitate the dividing or assorting of all logs, timber and lumber floating down said river; and all boom sticks shall be of sufficient size and kind of timber to carry or float all workmen necessary, at any and at all points for the proper and efficient management, operation and control of said dam, piers, booms and works, without sinking below the surface of the water of said river and such boomsticks shall be at least twelve inches in diameter at the small or top end; and at the aforementioned upper dividing or assorting works there shall be constructed, arranged, managed, operated and maintained at least ten dividing gaps, and the owner or owners of the said dam, pier and booms shall also at their own cost and expense employ and keep a sufficient number of workmen to manage and operate the said system of piers, booms and works at all points in a proper and efficient manner, and with reasonable skill and dispatch, and all piers and booms shall be so located and constructed as to retain and hold all logs, timber and lumber destined for that place, and not farther down said river than said works, and shall be thus located and constructed in such manner and of such strength as to prevent such logs from being driven back by wind or otherwise against or upon the down river channel above specified where they might interfere with or retard the continuous dividing, assorting and passing of down river logs, timber and lumber as aforesaid. And the owner or owners of the said dam, piers and booms shall be liable to the owner or owners of all logs, timber and lumber, which shall be delayed by reason of any non-compliance with any of the provisions of this act, for any and all loss, injury or damages occasioned by such delay. And the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms are required as aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this act in locating and constructing said dam, piers and booms, and the said upper dividing or assorting works, so as to be ready for the navigation of said river for logs, timber and lumber the present year, and not later than the first day of April, A. D. 1893. And it is hereby further provided, as aforesaid, that the owner or owners of the said dam at their own expense shall construct, maintain and operate as herein specified suitable gates in said dam, of sufficient width and depth, for the purpose of flooding said river below said dam with the water held thereby so as to facilitate and aid in the running of logs, timber and lumber down said river and said gates shall be opened by the said owner or owners thereof as aforesaid, whenever it shall be necessary for that purpose, without any charge or expense to the owner or owners or person or persons in charge of any logs, timber or lumber so running or destined to be run on said river, below as aforesaid, but the height of water in the pond created by said dam shall not, for the purpose aforesaid, be required, to be drawn down lower than to a point two feet above the dead head in said dam as it now exists. And on and before the first day in March in each year (and on or before the first day of April in the year 1893) the owner or owners of the said dam, piers and booms shall select one person, the governor of the state of Wisconsin shall select another person, and the two so selected shall, within ten days after receiving notice of such selection select a third person, and in case of any failure to so select as aforesaid, the governor, on application of any person or corporation interested and upon previous notice in writing of not less than six days to said owner or owners, shall fill the places of the persons not yet selected, by the appointment of proper persons and the three persons so selected shall have the authority and are hereby directed to have the management and control of the said dam and works in case of any dispute or disagreement as to the time or times, or duration of the opening or closing of said gates or of the management, operation or control of said works, and said persons shall be and act as umpires and commissioners for such purpose, and they or a majority of them, shall decide and determine when and how long said gates shall be opened or closed for flooding purposes and for the purposes aforesaid may take and have full possession and control if necessary

but in no case shall the owner or owners of said dam, piers or booms be entitled to compensation for the use of the water, dam, piers, booms or works for the purpose of such flooding as herein contemplated nor for the use of said dam, piers, booms or works for such purposes nor for the operation and management thereof for such purposes. And the provisions of this act shall apply to the dam as the same is now located and constructed as well as to any dam which may be hereafter constructed, under any act or acts thereafter, at the place herein referred to.

SECTION 2. The legislature may at any time amend, alter or repeal this act. And any and all acts (or parts of acts) now in force, so far as the same may be inconsistent or conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Spafford & Cole.



Our Remnant Counters show that a half-price will sell good at any season of the year. Yet they hold a few nice things in short lengths.

Hamburgs,

Dress Goods,

Ribbons, Etc.

Together with about 100 pairs of Ladies Fine Shoes, not out of style but out of sizes all at half-price. We open this week the finest lot of new designs in

Embroideries,

Hamburgs,

Swiss and

Nainsook.

In White and Colors.

Spring Prints,

White Goods

Dress Goods

and an endless lot of novelties.

In looking over our stock we find lots of goods which will soon be past their season. Too many to carry over. They must go at the buyer's price as the first money is better than the second.



SPAFFORD & COLE.

NEW NORTH.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW NORTH PRINTING COMPANY.

AMHERST, N. Y. WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 11th the fortification bill and the bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling railroad companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes were passed. In the house a resolution to limit the time for debate on the pension appropriation bill was defeated.

AN REPORTED to the senate on the 13th the sundry civil bill carries a total appropriation of \$40,350,114, an increase of \$21,161 upon the bill as it passed the house. The New Mexico statehood bill was refused consideration. The bill intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal was discussed. In the senate the conference report on the fortification appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill was passed regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

THE Nicaragua canal bill and the sundry civil appropriation bill were discussed in the senate on the 14th and the house bill incorporating the American university at Washington was passed. In the house Mr. Buck (O.) introduced a resolution permitting the world's fair gates to be opened on Sunday after 12 o'clock morning. The invalid pension bill was considered, but no action was taken.

In the senate on the 15th the diplomatic and consular and the military academy appropriation bills were reported and a favorable report was made appropriating \$1,024,000 for the world's fair. In executive session the president's message favoring the annexation of Hawaii was considered. In the house the senate bill giving Gen. Doubleday's widow \$50 a month pension was passed and the pension appropriation bill was further discussed.

ON the 16th the session of the senate was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of superior of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion. In the house the pension appropriation bill was further considered, and proposed amendments relative to the transfer of the pension bureau to the war department, to restoring upon the basis of ability to earn a living, to the limitation of persons receiving an income of less than \$500, and to soldiers' wives were overruled. During the debate a personal collision between Turpin, of Alabama, and Wagon, of Indiana, was prevented by friends.

DOMESTIC.

THE town of Lykens, O., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Fifty Italian laborers were arrested at West Pittston, Pa., for working in streets on Sunday.

A JOINT resolution was introduced in the Ohio legislature to procure apparatus by which the voting may be done and roll calls made by electricity, as is now done in the French chamber of deputies.

TWO NEGROES were murdered by unknown persons at Palestine, Tex.

Mrs. THOMAS OGDEN, aged 81 years, wife of an old pioneer of Alliance, O., was fatally burned by her clothing taking fire from a grate, and her aged husband, who witnessed the scene, was so prostrated with grief that he would probably die.

The will of the late James G. Blaine was filed for probate at Augusta, Me. It gives practically his entire estate to his wife in fee simple.

MICHIGAN is the only state in the winter wheat belt where the ground is covered with snow as well as ice. There are no reports of damage of any kind.

AUGUSTUS GONZALES, a convicted wife murderer, hanged himself in the Beeville (Tex.) jail.

THREE negro children who were burned to death at Kansas City, Mo., were buried in one casket.

THREE Chinamen arrested while passing through Philadelphia were said to have been landed in this country by Spanish smugglers.

Mrs. KIMBLE and Adams, lumbermen, were crushed to death by a falling tree in Lake county, Tenn.

CHARLES RODDINS and a man named Canfield were killed near El Paso, Tex., by men who were attempting to recover stock the pair had stolen.

THE United States ship Constellation arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., after a cruise of 12,800 miles in ninety-four days in the interests of the Columbian exposition.

A CASE of cholera was reported at Gorton, Conn., which must have been contracted by germs in the wall paper from a patient who died in the room thirty years ago. The patient who is now sick removed the paper a short time ago.

A MILLERS' trust was organized at Duluth, Minn., which includes nearly every firm in the business from North Dakota and Duluth to the east.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 14th was: Wheat, 30,994,000 bushels; corn, 14,152,000 bushels; oats, 5,822,000 bushels; rye, 198,000 bushels; barley, 2,080,000 bushels.

THE Wegman business building at Fort Smith, Ark., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

SOME M. DUCOLIN was supposed to have died at the home of her uncle, Ira Shipman, near Augusta, Wis., but while on the way to the cemetery a noise was heard in the coffin, the cover was removed and the young woman found to be regaining consciousness.

A PASSENGER train on the South Atlantic & Ohio railroad ploughed 100 feet down an embankment at Walters Mountain, Tenn., and Engineer Allen was killed and several trainmen were injured.

A MURDER containing Mrs. P. D. McSwaney and Miss Mary McSwaney were upset at Lima, O., and both women were fatally hurt.

TWO CHILDREN of James Freeman were burned to death in his home at Hartsville, Mo., and the father was severely hurt.

A. A. BARTLETT and George Snook, of Akron, O., were drowned off British Island, Gulf of Mexico. They were on their way in a steam launch to join their families who were in Florida.

NATURAL gas has been discovered at Brinkley, Tenn.

THE body of Henry C. DeMille, the well-known playwright, was cremated near Memphis, L. I.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, one of the best-known men in Pittsburgh, Pa., and his wife died within four hours of each other. Both took sick the same day and both lay on the same bed until claimed by death.

MANY rivers and creeks were out of their banks in central Illinois, and railroad and wagon bridges were swept away and roads rendered impassable. PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the quarantine bill, officially known as "an act granting additional quarantine power and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service."

AT Topeka, Kan., the republican house, barred out by armed populists from the hall of representatives, took forcible possession, the doors being battered down with a sledgehammer. Gov. Lewelling had called out the militia and Speaker Douglas for the republicans had issued an appeal for aid to resist "anarchy and revolution." Troops were hurrying to the capital to reinforce both warring parties.

A PASSENGER train on the Great Northern road, jumped the track near Devils Lake, N. D., and Robert Cairns and Henry Dabrunn were killed and thirteen others were injured, two fatally.

HARVEY JARRETT, of Celina, O., whipped a pony and the pony kicked the life out of Mr. Jarrett.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in northwestern Nebraska, southern South Dakota and eastern Wyoming.

THE will of Flora Payne Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, of New York, leaves over \$3,000,000 to Mr. Whitney.

J. O. DENNIS, aged 79; Bertram Dennis, his son, aged 3, and J. P. Johnson were instantly killed and James McFee was fatally injured and twenty-five others were seriously hurt by the wrecking of an electric car in Portland, Ore.

AN explosion of coal gas in a mine at Cedar, Ia., resulted in the death of Joseph Gallagher and the severe injury of twenty-four other men.

THE National Newspaper Publishers' association commenced its seventh annual convention in New York.

ABOUT fifty of the democratic editors of Michigan met at Grand Rapids and organized the Democratic Press association, with A. McMillan, of Bay City, as president.

BUCKSTAFF's ritified paving brick works were burned at Lincoln, Neb. The plant was valued at \$200,000.

SCHULTER QUINN and John Ewing, railroad laborers, fought with pistols over a girl near Cattsburg, Ky., and both were killed.

IT was reported in New York that Edwin Booth proposed to return to the stage in the fall for a farewell tour. It was said that he would act for ten weeks and then retire permanently.

REV. H. M. BUSWELL, leader of the Christian science faith healers, was indicted by a grand jury at Beatrice, Neb., for illegally practicing the art of healing.

THE funeral of the late Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, took place in Louisville, Ky., and the remains were interred at Calvary Hill cemetery.

THE republicans seem to have won the battle at Topeka, Kan., Gov. Lewelling having given them possession of the legislative hall, withdrawing the militia and sending the populists to another room. The deputy marshals were also withdrawn. This action of the governor was to afford a temporary settlement of the difficulty or until the courts could decide it.

JOE DONOHUE, the amateur champion skater, was defeated in a five-mile race at Red Bank, N. J., by John S. Johnson, of Minneapolis. Johnson's time was 13 minutes and 4 seconds.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation creating the Sierra forest reserve, comprising 6,000 square miles in the counties of Mercer, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, California.

THE sulphite pulp mill, owned by the Richards Paper company, in South Gardiner, Me., was burned, the loss being \$200,000; insurance, \$180,000.

WILLIAM MCCOY, a negro, who murdered his mistress, Molly McFadden, in Kansas City, on the night of April 6, 1891, was hanged at Lexington, Mo.

IS a riot between teamsters and laborers at Mark Center, O., over immigration some fifty took part, and it was reported that several were killed and others were seriously injured.

DAVID CANWAY, aged 75, died from starvation in the cellar of an old house at Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE Indiana house of representatives voted down a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 to be expended in entertaining visitors at the grand army encampment to be held in Indianapolis next September.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., aged 73 years.

Mrs. MARY SHEETS, residing on a large farm near Dayton, O., celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary.

CAPT. LEVI ALEX, the oldest resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and the master of the first steam vessel that ever navigated Lake Erie, died in that city, aged 90 years.

Mrs. BETSY CROSSSETT, aged 100 years, died at her home at Battle Creek, Mich., of general debility. She had been a resident of that city since 1852.

JUDGE JOHN SCHOLZ, for the last twenty years a member of the supreme court of Illinois, died at his home in Marshall of peritonitis, aged 50 years.

REUBEN CARR, ex-auditor of state, died at his home in Indianapolis, aged 44 years. He was distinguished as the youngest soldier in the late war, enlisting as a private when a boy of 15.

MR. CLEVELAND has officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet as follows: Walter G. Gresham, of Illinois, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of finance; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war; Wilson M. Bissell, of Buffalo, postmaster general.

JUDGE WILLIAM LINDSAY has been elected from Kentucky to succeed J. G. Carlisle in the United States senate.

THEODORE G. ELLIOTT, the venerable anti-slavery agitator, died in Georgetown, Mass., aged 83 years. Mr. Elliott assisted in forming the second total abstinence society in the United States. SOLOMON MILLER, aged 85 years, the oldest member of the Richmond (Ky.) bar, and in former days one of its brightest lights, died at his home in that city.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY celebrated her 73d birthday at her home in Rochester, N. Y.

MR. CLEVELAND announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet. It is that of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, for secretary of the interior.

GEN. ABRAHAM DALL, aged 93, the oldest survivor of the war of 1812 with England, was found dead by neighbors in a cottage in Williamsburg, N. Y., where he had a room.

MISS ELIZABETH APPLEMAN, familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy," who celebrated her 101st birthday December 11, died at her home in Middletown, Md.

FOREIGN.

THE Allan line steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow January 27 for New York, returned to Greenock after losing twelve of her crew and passengers in a heavy storm.

DR. KEMPTEN, a special health officer of the United States, stated in Berlin after a tour of inspection that he was convinced that the present year would witness a fierce outbreak of cholera and that the plague would sweep the whole of Europe.

IN Switzerland four skaters were drowned in Lake Rudolfzeli, near Reichenman, and three were drowned in the Lake of Morat.

GAV. FLORES, of the Mexican state of Durango, believes that he has discovered the famous mountain of gold, the legend of which is a household story in Mexico.

IN the British house of commons Mr. Gladstone spoke at length upon the features of the Irish home-rule bill.

THE Tehuantepec railroad across the Mexican isthmus is nearly completed. The road will be nearly 250 miles long and will connect the east and west coasts.

SIR CHARLES WATSON, chosen mayor of Bristol, England, six times, dropped dead while addressing the Bristol municipal council.

THE island of Samothraki in the Aegean sea, in Greece, was shaken by an earthquake, and all the buildings on the island were destroyed. Many lives were lost.

HEAVY rains have caused high floods in the Transvaal. The Limpopo river overflowed its banks and swept away a bridge at Pretoria and many lives were lost.

A FIRE in the county lunatic asylum in Belfast, Ireland, caused a panic among the inmates and twelve were probably fatally injured.

THE bark Catalina, owned at Bremen, was wrecked off the Noll of Galway, Ireland, and the captain and seven of the crew drowned.

DURING a carnival dance at Deutsche Poreg, Hungary, a cry of fire caused a panic and seventeen persons were burned to death and twelve others were badly burned.

IN a hurricane that swept over Madagascar several buildings at Tananarivo, the capital, were wrecked and lives were lost.

FRANK E. TRAINOR, deputy United States consul general to Mexico, and formerly of Williamsport, Pa., died in the City of Mexico.

ADVICES from China say that this has been an unusually severe winter there. In Canton alone 300 beggars died in jail from exposure to the cold.

LATER.

THE canal at Middleborough, Ky., the 18th, overflowed its banks, inundating the lower part of the town. About 60 families were compelled to move out.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the leader of the Homestead strike, was acquitted of the charge of murder the 18th.

THE Wyoming legislature adjourned the 18th, failing to elect a United States senator.

A SNOW storm the 18th blockaded the streets of New York.

TWO trains collided on the Midland railroad near Bath, Colo., the 18th. Both engines and five passenger coaches were wrecked. Engineer McCammon, Fireman McIntyre and brakeman Bowersack were instantly killed.

THE Minnesota State Agricultural society having decided to hold no fair this year, the directors of the Minneapolis exposition have concluded to combine some of the best features of the fair with their exposition—which opens Sept. 6th and closes Oct. 7th, 1893—and have appropriated a liberal sum for premiums for the products of Minnesota farms, gardens and dairies. A display of minerals of the state will also be a feature. These exhibits, added to the usual industrial, commercial and art displays, with the superb musical and other entertainments in the big auditorium, are expected to make the exposition of 1893 the most memorable on record.

THE pneumatic tube for transmitting mail matter was used for the first time in Philadelphia the 18th.

THE judge of the district court at Topeka, Kas., T. Z. Hazen, the 18th, granted a permanent injunction restraining the state treasurer from paying warrants drawn by the populist branch of the legislature. In his decision he declares the republican branch as the legal one.

THE night of the 18th, at Bradford, Pa., a party of 20 white caps attempted to whip Orange Gordon, a colored man who was waiting on the daughter of a white man. Gordon escaped, but the girl was given a mild whipping.

AN engine in the yards of the Texas & Pacific railway at Fort Worth, Tex., exploded the morning of the 18th. John Mills, a negro knocker, was killed. Seven persons were injured, three fatally.

THE Ohio river at Cincinnati has passed to nearly nine feet above the danger line and is advancing.

THE Rand-McNally Co. of Chicago, the 18th, signed a contract to print 50,000 admission tickets for the world's fair.

WANTS HAWAII.

President Harrison's Message Favoring Annexation—Synopsis of the Treaty Submitted for Ratification by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Harrison's message to the senate relative to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States has been made public. With it is published the letter of Secretary of State Foster reviewing the circumstances of the late revolution and submitting the points of the treaty signed on February 14 by the secretary of state and the commissioners from the provisional Hawaiian government.

The message of the president was brief. It states that it was deemed more desirable to fully annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The president says the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government; that the restoration of Liliuokalani is undesirable if not impossible, and that the active support by the United States would prevent serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. He continues:

"Only two courses are now open—one the establishment of a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests rest with the United States, and it is essential that the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not comport with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the proposed queen ought not to be restored."

"Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws and a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard for the rights of all the people and of all foreign residents."

The terms of the treaty are briefly written on four sheets of manuscript. A synopsis follows:

It provides for the annexation of the islands by the United States, and the provisional government is authorized to continue its functions until further legislation by congress can be had on the subject. Ample provision is made for the disposal of the queen, who is to receive \$20,000 a year for the royal family. All the property rights on the islands are preserved, and in the meantime the United States will assume and enforce in Alaska will be observed. All the inhabitants of the islands who are restricted from citizenship under the existing laws are to be treated as sojourners. This applies to the Chinese who are already there. The Chinese restriction act is to be observed there just as it is in this country.

The United States are to assume all the debts of Hawaii and receive all the revenues which are derived therefrom. It is understood that the debts of Hawaii are about \$1,000,000, while the revenues from all sources average about \$10,000,000 annually. The present republican form of government is to be maintained until congress has had time to devise a more convenient system. The present form of government of Alaska is suggested as a desirable, while a commission such as governs the District of Columbia is also proposed. The details are to be determined later.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty the provisional government is to turn over to the designated authorities of the United States what might be called the assets of the kingdom of Hawaii, and the government established by congress will take its place.

Under the provisions of the treaty the sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided by the McKinley law unless congress should extend it to the islands.

A decided opposition to the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty has sprung up in the senate and it is of such proportions as to warrant a senator in predicting that it would not be ratified this session. Senators Vest, Palmer, Bruce, Platt, Gray, Blackburn, Daniel and Wolcott are known to oppose it, and though a canvass of the senate has discovered two-thirds in favor of ratification it is feared by its advocates that the opponents will filibuster against it. Of the treaty's ultimate ratification, however, there seems to be but little doubt.

The article to which most opposition exists is that which provides for an annuity to the deposed queen and for a compensation in gross for the princess. They may seek to have the amounts in both cases reduced, but an examination of the precedents will show that the provision therein made is a very moderate one. And it is the usual provision in treaties of this kind. The provisional government itself would not be a sufferer if this article were dropped, but in the interest of the acquiescence of all factions it is believed that the article should be inserted so as to show that the provisional government and the United States can deal fairly with weaker parties. The assumption of the Hawaiian debt by this country is a necessary consequence of annexation, but the cession of the crown lands and of all public property is an offset to this liability.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Daily Chronicle says of the Hawaiian question: "Mr. Harrison takes overmuch for granted when he declares that the leading powers would acquiesce in the annexation of Hawaii by the United States."

The Daily News says: "If the senate rejects Mr. Harrison's treaty the well-wishers of the republic abroad will regard it as having escaped a serious danger. Americans have an advantage to gain which would counterbalance the perils of complications involved in the spread of the republic beyond the seas."

A Doctor's Hidden Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Dr. Henry W. Boyd fell dead Wednesday afternoon in his office at 502½ Indiana avenue. Cerebral apoplexy was the cause of death. Dr. Boyd had practiced in this city for over thirty years, and had earned a reputation as one of the best physicians and surgeons in the northwest.

A Box Factory Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The Standard Eagle box factory, corner of Second street and Chouteau avenue, has been destroyed by fire. Total loss on building and stock, \$25,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ALL IS PEACE.

The Threatened War in Kansas Averted by a Settlement Between the Governor and the Republicans—All Forces Disbanded—Terms of the Agreement.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—War is averted for a time at least. After a consultation lasting from 9 o'clock to 12:30 Gov. Lewelling signed the peace agreement with the republican house of representatives. By its terms the militia companies are to be sent home at once and the sheriff is to discharge all of his deputies. The republicans are to be left in full and undisputed possession of representative hall, and the populist house is to hold sessions in a room outside of the capitol building. By the terms of the agreement neither house is to interfere with the proceedings of the other. In way of explanation of the proposition, the following note was added, which was signed by the governor and the committee:

"The memorandum this day signed by Gov. Lewelling and George L. Douglass, D. W. Eastman and J. H. Cuyler as a committee of the house of representatives, provided over by George L. Douglass and hereto attached is not to be construed as a recognition by either the Douglass or Dunscombe house of the legal organization or character of either of such houses by the governor or the senate and shall not be used in court or in any legislative body as evidence for any person, party or body and shall not be entered upon the journal or other record of either the Douglass house or the Dunscombe house or the senate."

The news of the settlement of the revolution was received in republican hall with the wildest demonstrations of joy. Cheer after cheer echoed through the broad corridors of the state house. Hats were thrown in the air, coats were taken off and waved wildly. This demonstration ceased only when the legislators and deputy sheriffs had cried themselves hoarse.

Immediately after the agreement had been signed dispatches were sent out by Adj. Gen. Artz ordering all troops now en route to the capital to turn about. The populists also loaded down the wires with messages to their supporters that all occasion for their presence here had passed for the time being. By the terms of the compromise the republicans drop the proceedings against Clerk Rich, of the populist house, that precipitated the trouble, and the latter will be enabled to come out from under cover.

The populists are very much discouraged at the turn affairs have taken, and are abusing the governor for agreeing to the terms of peace. Many of the leaders say that they will not obey the supreme court if it decides against them. Among the citizens generally, however, there is a feeling of profound relief that the crisis has been averted without bloodshed and that the good name of the state is not to be disgraced by open civil war.

Gov. Lewelling dictated the following statement to an Associated press representative Friday afternoon: "The populist party has taken no step backward. To the republican house has been conceded, in the interests of harmony, the possession of representative hall in the capitol building. The concession of the hall is not an admission on the part of the populist party that the republican is the constitutional house. The populist house will not proceed without fear of molestation to any of its officers or members, by arrest or other means, to the transaction of business. Bloodshed has been averted. This is the crowning triumph of the populist victory."

The governor's compromise was made, it is understood, because he desired to be saved the humiliation of being forced to accept the proposition made by the beleaguered garrison. The situation briefly was that the republican members were defended by 1,000 deputy sheriffs, 300 of its own officers, and besides had the sympathy of the national guards brought here by the governor. The governor had out of his army only two loyal companies of the national guard upon whom he could depend and the five companies of provisionals, making a total not exceeding 250 men. There was the conviction in addition, when away from his legal advisers, that the legal status of the two houses would be decided against him, Gov. Lewelling yielded.

Many and varied complications will arise out of the disputes between the populists and republicans as to which is the legally organized and constituted body. The latest developments were announced Friday night. Brig. Gen. Bettlinger stated that Col. J. W. F. Hughes will be court-martialed. The court-martial proceedings will be based upon the refusal of Col. Hughes to obey the instructions of the governor to eject the republican members of the lower branch of the legislature from representative hall. It is not unlikely that other court martial proceedings against other officers for refusal to report to Topeka for duty upon the instructions of the governor will be instituted.

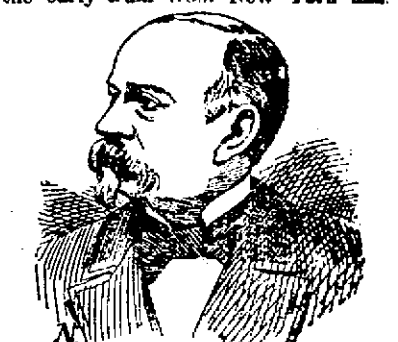
The Sum of \$166,000 Appropriated for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The pension bill was finally passed by the house Friday and appropriates the sum of \$166,400,000 for pension payments during the next year. It is the largest pension item on record, and indeed the largest appropriation of any kind which the house of representatives ever made. It passed from the various pension amendments which have been proposed of late. These included transfer of the bureau to the war department and many other changes of radical nature. But every amendment was voted down.

SIX HAVE BEEN CHOSEN.

The Selection by President-Elect Cleveland of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, as Secretary of Agriculture Leaves But Two Cabinet Positions to Be Filled.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 18.—Mr. Cleveland announced Friday evening that J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who visited him at his request Friday, was tendered the secretaryship of agriculture and accepted it. Mr. Morton is one of the most prominent democrats in the state of Nebraska. He has been in the legislature and was talked of as a candidate for governor last fall. Little is known of him in the east, but he has been a prominent figure in the west for a number of years. Col. Daniel Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war, came out on the early train from New York and



had a long talk with the president-elect. After he had departed Mr. Morton arrived. He was driven through a blinding snowstorm to the cottage. After a short talk Mr. Cleveland asked him to look after the department of agriculture and Mr. Morton accepted. This leaves only the navy and the attorney generalship to be provided for. The leading candidate for the attorney generalship seems to be Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who was permanent chairman of the Chicago convention.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 18.—Nebraska City is celebrating in honor of J. Sterling Morton's appointment as secretary of agriculture. It was generally understood that Mr. Morton was a candidate for the position and had received the unanimous indorsement of the democrats of Nebraska. He was the democratic candidate for governor at the recent election and would have stood some chance of election.



tion had not the democrats almost abandoned the field in the interests of the Weaver presidential election, thus hoping to defeat the republican presidential electors. Mr. Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, 1822, of Scottish ancestry. He was educated at Ann Arbor. In 1855 he was elected to the Nebraska territorial legislature. In 1858 he was secretary of the territory and became acting governor on the resignation of Gov. Richardson. In 1861 the democrats nominated him for congress and he was defeated by David Butler. Mr. Morton represented Nebraska at the Paris exposition and claims to be the originator of Arbor day. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Ambrose W. Lyman has just been appointed private secretary to President-elect Cleveland. He is a native of Ohio, about 45 years of age.

HIS WILL WAS FORGED.

Verdict of the Jury in the McDonald Case—Widow of the Late Senator from Indiana Deceased in the Court. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—After being locked up all night the jury in the great McDonald will case brought in its verdict. They found for the contestants, and it is thought Mrs. McDonald will now carry the case to the supreme court. Mr. Winters made an able closing argument for the plaintiffs Thursday, and late in the afternoon Judge Stephenson charged the jury with great impartiality, leaving it entirely to them to decide whether the signatures to the will probated by the widow of the late senator were genuine or not. The verdict declares them to have been forgeries.

The case has been on trial in Judge Stephenson's court since January 23, a change of venue from Indianapolis to Hamilton county having been taken by Mrs. McDonald's attorneys, A. C. Harris and W. P. Fehlack. Under the will which was probated in Indianapolis, Mrs. McDonald, who was the third wife of the late Indiana senator, and was married to him in 1881, was left the bulk of his fortune, only small legacies being left to his son by his first wife, Malcolm McDonald, and two favorite grandchildren. The amount involved was not large, only about \$50,000, but Malcolm McDonald believed that the will was not genuine and began action to upset it. The prominence of the late senator in politics and of Mrs. McDonald in social life lent great interest to the hearing of the case.

Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 14.—The general conference of Seventh-Day Adventists began here Friday. The roll call showed 150 delegates seated and others still to come. A congregation of 2,000 people attended the opening of the conference. The delegates came from every state in the union and from England, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, Russia, South Africa, Germany, Switzerland and South America. The address of the president, O. A. Olsen, proved by facts and figures that the work of the church was rapidly progressing all over the world.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
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THE BALLAD OF DEAD KINGS.

Where are the tyrants and the lords
That harried men in flesh and bone;
That led them forth, a hostile host,
With gleaming shields and trumpet blown?
Where is the king of old renown
Who emptied Babylon's water ways,
And drove Belshazzar from his throne?
Where are the kings of ancient days?

Where is the king, as scribes record,
Who, conquering all countries known,
Went that his devastating sword
Could waste no regions not his own?
Where are they in centuries flown,
The kings Chaldean, whose earnest gaze
Watched stars that on their graves have
Shone?

Where are the kings of ancient days?
Where the emperors who when Rome roared
Over the gladiator's overthrow
Turned up their thumbs with a laughing word
And smiled to hear his dying groan?
Where is the man whose name alone
Made monarchs listen to his praise,
Blanch at the name Napoleon?
Where are the kings of ancient days?

ENVOY.
Princes, the seed of death is sown
That shall destroy your insolent race,
And naught shall tell save crumbling stone
Where are the kings of ancient days.
—Albert R. Haven, in Judge.

STEALING A POLICEMAN

By S. Baring-Gould.

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UTLAND is the smallest county in England; it is eighteen miles long, and its extreme breadth is fifteen. The consequence of this contracted area is that whatever happens in one corner of the county is noised over every part of it, and that the affairs of every person in the county are intimately known to every other.

In one of the fifty parishes, which shall not be named, because to name it is unnecessary, lived a youth called Joseph Samuel Wardley. He was the son of a blacksmith, was an able-bodied, fine-looking fellow, broad-shouldered, broad-breasted, with light red hair, and eyes that seemed to have fallen into the copper when his mother was washing, and to have had the color boiled out of them, so pale were they. Joseph Samuel Wardley was of virtue consists in a series of negatives—a most exemplary character. He didn't swear, he didn't drink, he didn't squabble with his fellow-men. If, however, virtue consists of positives, then it would be hard to say that Joseph Samuel Wardley was distinguished for his virtue; for, as a matter of fact, it would be hard to say what Joseph Samuel Wardley did that was good. He was slow in his movements, slow in taking ideas, slower in making use of them when he had received them into his brain.

He had worked with his father at the forge, but his father feared that he would never make a blacksmith, as he tied the horses out and made them reeve before he had shed all their four feet. Then Joseph Samuel was sent to work on a farm, but he was so slow at the plow that the farmers would not retain him in their service.

It was said that Joseph Samuel was always asleep. This was not exactly true. Joseph Samuel was so drowsy and indolent over his work by day that he was never sufficiently exhausted by his efforts to enjoy a sound sleep at night. He was half asleep by day, he was half awake by night. There is nothing so conducive to all-forgetting sleep as the exercise of the full energies by day. Joseph Samuel did not put forth even one-half of his energies by day. The other half remained to disturb the tranquillity of the night; consequently he was a light sleeper, and sometimes it was as doubtful



THE FORTUNE WAS STAGGERED.

whether he were asleep at night, as it was doubtful whether he were awake by day.

As he was dismissed from the plow, he returned to his father, who employed him to work the bellows which kept his fire going in the forge. "Blast," as the farmer said, "a chap can't go on all his life blowing bellows. I want him to have some profession or trade for which he is suited."

Accident or fate seemed to give the requisite indication. The father of Joseph Samuel had been an industrious man all his life, and it was believed that he had amassed money. He had no dealings with the bank at Oakham; that was well known. Where, then, did he keep his money? It was whispered that, singularly enough, whenever he had received payment of a heavy bill, Mr. Wardley was observed to mount a ladder to put

straight, as he said, one of the tiles in his roof that was out of place and let the water through. That the coincidence was noticed, and was a matter of discussion, never occurred to the blacksmith. The last time he brought in his bill to the squire it was for a sum of five-and-twenty pounds and some odd shillings. No sooner had he received the money than it was remarked a tile was again loose in his roof.

One night that Joseph Samuel lay awake, unable by any means to induce sleep—such as by counting sheep going through a gap in the hedge, repeating his catechism, listening to the snoring of his parents in an adjoining room—he thought he heard a sound on the tiles, as if some one was engaged repairing the roof. He got out of bed, peered through the window and saw by the light of a crescent moon that a ladder was set against the house, and that a pair of legs were visible on the ladder.

As Joseph Samuel was inclined for activity all night, and was prompt then in his resolutions, which was not the case by day, he stole downstairs on tip-toe, and opened the back door softly. He was in his robe de nuit. That did not matter. The air was cool but not frosty, and no rain was falling. He was at the back of the house—the opposite side to that at which the ladder was set up, and where he had observed the legs. He knew where his father kept a ladder. He went barefooted to the spot, removed the ladder planted at the back of the house, climbed up it without causing the smallest noise, and succeeded in making his way cautiously up the tiles till he reached the ridge of his father's roof. Holding to the ridge tiles, he heaved himself up by both hands breast high above the ridge-pole.

Then he saw what was being done on the further side. Two men were there. One was on a ladder and held another by the ankles who had scrambled onto the roof. The latter was lifting tile after tile and feeling under each, obviously expecting to find and carry off the farmer's store of savings.

Joseph Samuel Wardley did not hesitate for a moment what to do. With perfect presence of mind and great energy as well as courage, he said: "Ho!"

The robbers were staggered. They looked up, saw a semi-white figure rising above the roof, glowering at them. Their nerve gave way. He who was on the ladder let go the ankles of the man on the roof; the latter slid down, and fell on the man with his feet on the ladder rungs; and both were precipitated to the bottom.

Joseph Samuel now aroused the house, and the burglars were arrested. One had dislocated his hip, and the other had concussion of the brain, his head having fallen on a brick. Had the brick been a little harder, it is believed it would have broken his head; as it was, the burglar's head broke the brick—split it into three pieces.

The two men were delivered over to the police, and were brought before the magistrates at the petty sessions, who consigned them to be tried at the quarter sessions for attempted burglary.

When the trial came on, the plea put in for the two men was that they had been bird-nesting, and evidence was produced that they had been seen going up trees.

Nothing had been taken. The house had not been broken into, so that some difficulty was entertained as to the nature of their offense, and the amount of punishment to be awarded if found guilty. Finally, they were found guilty of an attempt at bird-nesting with felonious intent, and were ordered nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.

This incident determined the mind of the blacksmith as to the proper vocation for his son. Joseph Samuel must become a policeman. A "bobby" has to be about at night, and that was precisely what Joseph was calculated for, as he could not sleep at night.

He was so able-bodied, was such a fine figure of a man, that he was at once accepted and put in the force. He assumed the not unpicturesque uniform of a county policeman, and believed that he had found his true occupation.

He was finally planted at a place on the opposite side of the little county. Of course, the fame of his exploit had preceded him. He was looked up to as a man of the greatest ability, energy and resolution, and it was concluded that with him in the parish everything was safe.

It was conjectured, rather than known, that the fear of Joseph Samuel had fallen on all the miscreants in the county of Rutland. It was high time that men of a superior order of intelligence should be engaged in the force, for a number of robberies had been committed of late on the graziers of Rutlandshire. The low land, readily overflooded, serves for the rearing of young cattle till they are fit to kill, when they are sent in great numbers to the London market. There had been theft of calves and young bullocks. Sometimes the five beasts had been carried off, rapidly dispatched and dismissed to London before the day broke. Some graziers had lost severely. It was not possible to say where the next robbery would take place; consequently all were equally anxious and uneasy.

A small farmer was one evening on his way to the nearest town. He had the carcass of a young bullock to dispose of. His ground was overflooded, and as he could no longer feed his bullock he killed it, and was taking the carcass to London when, passing through Basbentine—the village at which Joseph Samuel was quartered—he disposed of it to the village butcher, who at once removed the dead meat and paid the man for it.

The farmer had something to do in the town besides selling the carcass, so he proceeded on his way, but drew up at a little tavern, where he was fond of having his glass. He unharnessed his horse, ran the light cart under cover and entered the public house. The man was addicted to drink; he had money in his pocket; he met there with

some chums; and the end was that he resolved to make a night of it.

A spirit of perversity rules the destinies of men. As long as Joseph Samuel was obliged to be awake by day, he could not sleep at night; but now that he was a policeman, and had to make his excursions by night, he felt sleepy when the dark set in, and some nights was hardly able to keep his eyes open. It was so on this evening. He was coming along the road, beside which stood the public house into which the farmer had gone. He was so weary, so heavy in his eyes, that he resolved on having just a wink of sleep to freshen him before he proceeded on his beat. Accordingly, he entered the shed attached to the tavern, and, finding a light cart, crept into it, stretched himself on the straw in the bottom, and in a moment was fast asleep. He slept so soundly that he did not stir—did not snore.

Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed before two men stole into the cart shed. One had a slight limp. The other had a lump at the back of his head.

"You're sure of it?" asked the latter of these men.

"Certain. He killed his bullock this morning. He's drinking in the house." "Shall we get out his cob, harness it and drive away with cart and carcass?" "The stable door is locked. I think we'd best draw the cart ourselves. It's light, and we shall get to the station by daybreak."

The two men drew forth the cart.

"It's heavy," said the limping man.

"It's the bullock; it's a prime beast, I can tell you."

The two fellows drew the cart into the road, put themselves in the shafts and started, running as hard as they could, drawing the cart along with them. The night was dark, the movement was conducive to sleep, and



A HEAD AND SHOULDERS RISING OVER THE SPLASH-BOARD.

Joseph Samuel slept on peacefully, and dreamed of home.

A little after midnight, "I say, Tummas," said the shaft horse, "I'm tremendous hungry. What do you say—shall we halt, cut a slice out of the carcass and have a cutlet each?"

"I wouldn't risk it," said the leader. "The fire might betray us; we couldn't eat raw cutlet—we ain't savages."

"Well, cut along, Tummas."

And away cantered the thieves with the cart and carcass. Toward dawn they neared the station.

Both were becoming fatigued. "I say, Tummas," said the shaft horse, "I'm so rampaging hungry I could eat the whole bullock."

"And I'm so thirsty," said the leader, "I could drink his blood."

"Hark!" Both halted and looked back. The gray dawn was breaking. Behind they heard shouts and the sound of a horse's hoofs approaching at a gallop.

Int they saw something that still more greatly disconcerted them—a head and shoulders rising over the splashboard of the cart, and heard: "Ho!"

The men let go the shafts—they ran—as fast as they could in their then condition of exhaustion.

Swiftly along the road came the farmer, galloping, swearing as he galloped in pursuit of his lost cart.

Rutland is a small county; so small that the story of how Joseph Samuel, the policeman, was run away with by thieves flew all over it, and it has reached his native village before the arrival of Joseph Samuel himself, who was dismissed from the force.

Joseph Samuel has returned to the bellows. He blows them for his father at the present day.

SOCIALISM SUITED HIM.

How Some French Citizens Made a Free-lance of It.

The story is told that a deputation of social reformers once waited upon a member of the Rothschild family in France to point out the iniquity of his possessing so much money. The gentleman interviewed listened with marked attention to the forcible arguments used by his visitors in support of their contention. Indeed, much to their surprise, he frequently interrupted the proceedings by such ejaculations as "Hear, hear," "Well said," and the like. Finally, and apparently in all seriousness, Baron Rothschild inquired of the deputation what he was required to do.

"We consider," said the spokesman of the party, "that your wealth should be divided equally among the people of France." There was a momentary silence. Meanwhile Baron Rothschild had been busy jotting down a number of figures, and, drawing now from his pockets a handful of coins, presented each member of the deputation with a franc piece, remarking at the same time: "Gentlemen, that represents the precise sum each individual would receive were your wishes carried out. You have, therefore, no further ground for complaint. Any other French subjects sharing your views will receive one franc each by personally applying for the amount."—Chicago Post.

Different.—He—"My love for you is my only weakness, and that is a weakness of the heart." She—"You forget your love for yourself. That is a weakness of the head."—Truth

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Some Powerful Reasons Why They Should Be Secret.

A Phase of a Popular Question That Is Not as Well Understood as It Should Be—A Few Interesting Reminiscences.

(Special Washington Letter.)

There is manifestly an increasing tendency on the part of some of the younger members of the United States senate to abolish the custom of holding executive sessions in secret. A few of the older senators, bowing to the will of their people, have recently been advocating open executive sessions; so that the advocates of this new system are growing continually more aggressive in the advancement of their ideas.

I cannot confess to entertaining any great degree of respect for the older senators who favor this scheme. It is their duty, out of their wisdom and experience, to teach the people and enlighten them, rather than bowing before a sentiment which they know is wrong. For the younger senators who advocate open executive sessions no man cherishes resentment. They will know more and be wiser when they are older. Some of them deem it wise, smart, and an assertion of their "independence" to violate all precedents, trample upon the sense of propriety of their elders, pose and parade before the galleries; just as we always have seen new members of the house exhibit themselves. Such men, otherwise talented and learned, cannot be expected to be wise and dignified. They have already, within the past two years, lowered public respect in the national capital for the hitherto most respected legislative body in the world.

It is not to be wondered at that such men want to play the iconoclastic act in every particular. The bull in the china shop attracted a great deal of attention while he was smashing his way through valuable property, but not even Eli Perkins or Joe Mulholland has undertaken to convince anybody that the bull received any applause or encores for his performance.

Executive sessions of the senate should always be held in secret, and the senators should all of them have respect for their colleagues even if they have not sufficient self-respect to refrain from talking and telling to outsiders what was said and done behind closed doors. Treaties with foreign countries and discussions concerning strained relations with any foreign power, even our new iconoclasts concede, should not be made public. They realize that, for the general welfare, it would not be wise to give publicity to such discussions, particularly when the people are stirred to intense feeling over any international occurrence, such as the Valparaiso incident of the last year. But these recent acquisitions to the senate affect to believe that the consideration of presidential nominations to public office should be considered and debated in open sessions of the senate. In other words, they will think that the United States senate should be degraded into a common arena for political dog-fighting or cocking mains. That would be the result. One example will probably suffice to demonstrate the folly of open executive sessions.

Nearly six years ago there was contemplated a change in the postmastership of Terre Haute, Ind. That is a presidential office of the first class, and it is a valuable appointment. Of course there were several candidates for the position, and the papers in the case of each candidate were pouring into the post office department daily for months, before the case was finally decided. Four card boxes, such as merchants use for packing a dozen shirts, were used



THE OLD MAN FROM THE NORTHWEST.

by the clerk in charge of the case in order to successfully file the papers concerning the various candidates for the Terre Haute postmastership. Those boxes contained papers which, if read in the United States senate, would have created a commotion not only in Terre Haute, but throughout the entire country. You have no idea what candidates for office say of their rivals, and what they put in writing. After President Cleveland had examined all of the papers in that case, he selected a man for the postmastership, and sent his nomination to the senate for confirmation.

Now if that matter had been considered in open session of the senate it would have been necessary to have read all of the papers, in order that each senator might know all about the case. In order to vote intelligently upon the nomination, the reading of the papers would have made them a part of the public records of the senate, and they would have been printed in the Congressional Record, together with the remarks of senators concerning them. There would have been something to pay in Terre Haute, and some of those candidates for the position would have been scalp hunting.

Another instance (and I could give a score or more from memory) was the case of the postmastership at Kankakee, Ill. There were papers in that case which would have provoked murder, if they had become public. If that case had been considered in open session of the senate there would have been

trouble in Kankakee, and probably in the surrounding country. It would have been monstrous to have sullied the pages of the senate's record with the Kankakee case.

Viewing the matter from the point of view of one who has handled thousands of executive documents, and knowing the necessity of keeping each candidate's papers separate and secret, it seems to me that nothing could be more foolish and unreasonable than the proposition that the executive sessions of the senate should be held with open doors. Moreover, if the president and his administration were to do their duty by the people the senate would be refused access to the papers in appointment cases, and those papers should never be sent to the senate for consideration in open session. When a candidate for office writes to the president or to one of his cabinet ministers he writes in confidence. He does not write for the purpose of having his letter given to the public, either through newspaper reporters or through the Congressional Record. The president and his cabinet ministers are in duty and common courtesy bound to hold such communications in confidence. Again and again have I had candidates for office come to my desk, when in a



FRIENDLY RIVALS.

government position, and beg permission to see the papers of rival candidates.

One old man from a northwestern state went so far as to intimate that he would give five hundred dollars for permission to see the papers of one of his rivals. The appointment clerk replied: "You wrote a letter here stating that that man had committed a heinous crime. The department has investigated the matter, and finds that your statement is untrue. How would you like to have me show that man your libelous letter concerning him? He is in the city and would like to see it." The old man saw the necessity of having himself protected, and then was able to see the necessity of protecting the other candidates. Every scrap of paper written to one of the executive departments in Washington is held in sacred confidence. No power can compel the executive branch of the government to violate that confidence. The United States senate may "resolve" and re-resolve, but cannot compel the production of papers of that nature. Hence, throughout all time, if our presidents understand the situation, as they probably will, the senate will be obliged to consider executive nominations in secret session.

The trouble which would arise from the publication of all facts concerning presidential nominations would be very great, but, in comparison with other troubles which would result, the senatorial phase would be small. There are about six thousand presidential appointments, while there are nearly seventy thousand post office appointments. If the facts concerning the candidates in each presidential office were given to the public, the people in all towns and villages would have a right to know why certain appointments were made, and they would demand, reasonably enough, the publication of all facts in each case. You can scarcely realize what this would mean.

There are always from two to twenty candidates for the small post offices. Why, even on the frontier prairie where a new town is starting everybody wants to be postmaster; not that there is any money in it, but for the honor of it. These candidates ascertain who the other candidates are and write all manner of scandalous gossip concerning them tending to demonstrate that all other candidates are either dishonest or in some other way unfit for the position. If the rival candidates in some mining camp in the mountains, or in some town upon the prairie, could only know the contents of those letters there would be rifles, revolvers and bowie knives in the air. Villages would date their local affairs from the time when such and such a man was killed at such and such cross roads. Every neighborhood would be in a ferment and feuds would blossom upon every grocery counter in the hamlets and at the cross roads. These things would ultimately result from open executive sessions of the senate.

During the last session of congress there was an important nomination pending for one of the middle states, and a distinguished senator, whom many believed might be nominated for the presidency, appeared before a committee and made statements which would have caused trouble if they had been seen in cold type. If the case referred to had been considered in open session, the senator would have been compelled to cause trouble in an important city. I do not believe that we shall ever have open executive sessions.

SMITH D. FAY.

A Woman's Answer.

He—"If I should ask you to marry me, what would you say?"

She—"Guess."

He—"Well—er—what would it rhyme with?"

She—"Guess.—Puck."

A Criticism.

"Don't you think," the mother said, proudly, "that her playing shows a remarkable finish?"

"Yes," replied the young man, absently, "but she was a long time getting to it."—Jury.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Fig Pudding: Mix thoroughly three eggs, two tablespoonsful of chopped figs, two tablespoonsful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonsful of sugar, two tablespoonsful of nut, two tablespoonsful of candied lemon peel or citron, one tablespoonful of nutmeg. Put into a mold and boil or steam for three hours.—Detroit Free Press.

—Hickory Nut Sticks: Take a pound of sugar, a pint of water and the white of an egg; mix and let stand half an hour, then boil five minutes; skin and boil until thick; take from the fire, mix in a pound of hickory-nut meats, pour in a buttered dish; when cool mark off in flat sticks, and when cold break apart.—Ohio Farmer.

—Apple Foam: Pare and core six common-sized apples, steam them soft and cool. Beat the whites of three eggs and one cup of sugar with the apple nearly an hour till as light as possible, stir into the yolks one-half cup of sugar and add one-half pint of scalding milk. Put the foam in a dish and pour the custard on it.—Farmer's Voice.

—Apple Charlotte: Line a buttered loaf tin with thin slices of home-made bread; dip the edges of the bread in white of egg and fill the space with a smooth apple sauce seasoned with lemon rind and nutmeg, or cinnamon; cover the top with strips of bread; put a small quantity of butter on top, and bake one hour.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—For Chapped Hands: Here is a very good glycerine ointment for chapped hands. Melt two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, half an ounce of spermaceti and one dram of white wax. Melt with a gentle heat, then remove from the fire and add one ounce of glycerine, stirring until the mixture becomes cold. If desired this may be scented with rose or other perfume, but the healing quality is, of course, the same without the perfume. Keep this in a wide-necked bottle and warm the hands while rubbing it on.—Prairie Farmer.

—Sponge Cake: Almost anyone can eat sponge cake without feeling the worse for it, and I am sure when once this is tried that no other will be thought so good or delicious. Beat to a cream four eggs and a coffee-cupful of white sugar. Into two cups of flour put two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sift lightly together into a pan. Stir gently into the eggs and sugar, and, after thoroughly mixing, pour in two-thirds of a cup of boiling hot water. Flavor to taste. Beat lightly together, and bake in a four-quart pan. See that the water is boiling hot, for it is this that makes the cakes so deliciously tender.—Health and Humanity.

—Chestnut Stuffing for Roast Turkey: Cut the shells of about fifty chestnuts, and roast them in the oven until they are done. Then remove the shells, or cut the nuts half and take out the soft, mealy portion. Or instead of roasting, the chestnuts may be skinned and blanched; then boil in just water sufficient to cover them, for half an hour. In either case, add three tablespoonfuls of butter, a level teaspoonful of salt, and a third of a teaspoonful of pepper; toss up lightly until well mixed, and stuff the turkey with them. If preferred, the chestnuts may be coarsely chopped. A pint of oysters would be a nice addition to this stuffing.—Woman's Work.

A PRETTY LACE SPREAD.

Artistic Trimmings for Beautifying the Bedchamber.

A very beautiful lace spread may be made of small squares of antique lace such as are sold at the stores for tiles, doilies, etc. They can often be obtained at closing-out sales, so that the spread will not cost much after all. As many squares of satin of any preferred color should be cut the exact size of the lace. Delicately whip over the edges of the satin squares before sewing together.

Pillow shams to match are made in the same manner, and as they are designed to use upon festive occasions only, will last a long time in good condition. It is very pleasant to know that one has a beautiful bed covering ready at a moment's notice to place upon a bed, and nothing dresses up a sleeping apartment so satisfactorily as a pretty bed cover.

Yellow satin is always beautiful, and will not lose its color as quickly as any other hue. Pale blue and pink are also favorites, but yellow will match with more colors and harmonize better with any general surrounding. Avoid all heavy dark tones for dressing a couch, the nearer white it is the better.

Another way is to buy satin furnishing ribbon (cotton-back) and stitch the lace squares to lengths of this. Still another way is to buy lengths of door-curtain stuff, such as comes in stripes, cut apart and run lengths of ribbon between the stripes.

Dotted Swiss cover, shams, and draperies looped above the bed is a most pleasing bed decoration. These may be lined with color if desired.—Detroit Free Press.

Modish Gowns for Young Women.

A very rich shade of tomato-red camel's-hair serge is used in gay gowns for very young women. The newest fancy is to make a round waist with yoke and enormous sleeves of black or very dark bottle-green velvet. The yoke and sleeves appear to be all in one piece, as the seams on the shoulders which join them are covered with a sort of epaulet-finish of very elegant cut jet. A single row of black moiré trimming is at the foot of the red bell-skirt, with five rows of cut-jet gimp above. Other dresses in similar fashion are made of violet cloth, hunter-green, or Napoleon-blue camel's-hair, brightened by a Breton vest of brilliant tulle-red cloth or flange-line. Around the bottom of the skirt are set two very narrow bias bands of the red fabric, with an edging each side of purled black gimp of a glittering line of jet. These dresses in every case are lined throughout with black tulle or silk, with the balayage flounce of the same silk cut bias and scantily gathered and about five inches deep.—N. Y. Post.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of cutting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Our Annual Clearing sale of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Will Begin Tuesday, Jan. 3.

We will offer a Large Assortment of Muslin Underwear. These Goods are Made to Order and are the Same Make and Superior Quality that we have offered at previous sales, better than the other grades of Underwear offered at these sales throughout the country and better in quality and finish than can be made at home and much lower in price.

Our Great Annual

LINEN SALE

Will also Commence on Tuesday, Jan. 3,

When we will offer a very large assortment of Linen Damask Table Cloths in all qualities and sizes, with 5x8 and 3x4 Napkins to match.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Giant Sleigh Mfg Co.

Manufacturers of

Wagons and Sleighs

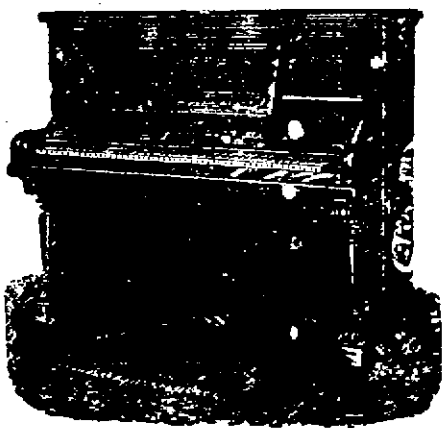
General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

W. S. JEWELL, -

SOLE AGENT.

Hallet & Davis,
Arion & Hale
Pianos.



Kimball
New
Scale
Pianos.
Organs.

Kimball and Great Western Organs - - - The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

For Catalogues and Prices Call on or Address

W. S. JEWELL, Agent,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

The New Town of Woodboro.
The county board met Monday evening to set off the town of Woodboro. The application, petition, etc., were all handed in to the board, and a couple of hours parley the town was voted set off, embracing all the town of Pelican west of the center of Range 8. When it came to passing the resolution there was a hitch, as it did not call for the same territory as the board had voted. An adjournment was taken until morning when it was decided to postpone action two weeks, in order to have the matters of town indebtedness and settlements fully decided upon before the new town organization takes effect.

A Great Seed Establishment—\$1,100 For Early Tomatoes.

We are in receipt of a Seed Catalogue for 1893, published by P. B. Mills, Seedsman, Rose Hill, N. Y. Mr. Mills has a very novel idea in getting up his catalogue. It is very plain, and his idea is to give his customers a very large amount for their money. With every order amounting to \$1.00 or more he allows the customer to select 50 cents' worth in packets free, their own choice, thus you see everyone gets \$1.50 for their \$1.00.

Among the many premiums offered for Cabbage, Onions, Potatoes and Parsnips, we might mention the early tomatoes. \$500 is offered to any person growing a ripe one in 75 days or less from day seed is sown, also \$400 to person growing a ripe Tomato in least number of days from day seed is sown, \$125 for next and \$75 for next.

He offers one of the finest lines of vegetable and flower seeds that can be found and prices are very reasonable.

He offers \$1,500 to club raisers for largest club order and largest number of customers secured by any one person.

Last year he paid Mrs. T. B. Young Rock City, Ill., \$500 for largest order. His catalogue is very interesting and no one who plants seeds can afford to be without it. It gives a birdseye view of his establishment together with interior views of his seed houses showing how the work is carried on and photographs of persons who have won prizes.

His seeds are becoming known everywhere for their excellent quality and Mr. Mills guarantees to please all his customers. After looking this catalogue all through we would advise our readers to write for one at once for it is free to any one applying and try some of his seeds this spring.

The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: "From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

E. W. McIntyre was in town Tuesday performing a very pleasant duty. He was helping take some territory from Pelican.

Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Wausau, Wis., Feb. 21, 1893.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1878, amended Aug. 4, 1892, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Archie S. Wright, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 12 for the purchase of Lot 1 Sec. 19, N. W. 1/4, N. W. 1/4, Sec. 20, and Lot 1 and the S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, Township 36 N. Range No. 9 E. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 5th day of May, 1893.
He names as witnesses: Michael Ryan, Timothy Leeson, Eugene Eastis and A. W. Brown, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of May 1893.
E. B. SANDERS,
Register.

ED. ROGERS, Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.
Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

Frank A. Lappen & Co.

317 to 327 Grand Avenue.

Milwaukee, - Wis.

"Just across the fields of clover was her home—
I asked her over, into mine, this winsome neighbor,
And her love makes light her labor."

Then she told me why it happens,
That she always trades at Lappen's,
Lappen makes the lowest rate,
Lappen always pays the freight.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

DRAPERIES,

BEDDING,

CROCKERY,

STOVES and

RANGES.

Write Us.

We Send Cuts,

We Pay Freight,

We Undersell,

We Want Your Trade.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & CO.

317 to 327 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

THE Life & Emergency Co.,

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Pay no Busses for the privilege of allowing agents to do business.

Every Dollar Paid Purchases Insurance.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

For Particulars write to or inquire of
J. S. BURCHILL, Superintendent,
Office at Beers' Store in Rhinelander, Wis.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Julius Le Clare, plaintiff

Henry E. Holcomb, et al., Defs.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 27th day of March, 1891, for the sum of two hundred fifty-six dollars and eighteen cents, damages and costs, I shall on the third day of March, 1893 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the office of Paul Browne, in the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot number five (5) of block number six (6) of the first addition to the village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, which property I shall so sell on a foreclose for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together with costs of sale.

Dated January 19, 1893.

EDWARD TRAVELL,
Jan. 19-7w-mmr 2 Sheriff Oneida Co.

WANTED.—Lady or gentlemen to take charge of a good paying business in your city. Address with reference

THE CHAMPION SLEIGH MFG. CO.,
Janesville, Wis.

Now is the time to buy your

Winter Clothing

select From the

Best Assortment in Town

.... It Costs no Mor."

AT W. L. BEERS'.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

INCORPORATED 1848.

ASSETS OVER \$8,000,000

The National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, OVER \$55,000,000.

The Guaranteed Cash Values endorsed on all National Policies have made the company famed for its liberality and justice. It is the "Policy Holder's Company." Take no policy unless it has these cash values plainly written on its face.

ITS POINTS OF EXCELLENCE ARE

Great financial strength. Low death rate. Low expense rate. Large dividends
We Sell the Safest Insurance in the World.

JAS. B. ESTEE, Manager,
Wisconsin Department,
9, Mack Block, Milwaukee.

JAS. M. HARRIGAN,
Special Agent,
Rhinelander, Wis.



Harrigan Bros. & Co. have secured the exclusive sale of this noted Flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for inferior grades. The highest awards have been given Gold Medal Flour manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Sold by Harrigan Bros. & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., T. Solberg, Holmes & Husen, Rhinelander, Wis.



Real Estate Loan and Insurance. Exchange.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

... LOANS ...

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street.

PAUL BROWNE.

331 Protection for Funds. | d

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Free calls and sample goods and prices.

MICHIGAN STORE.

HEREAFTER.

When all life's storms are still
And all life's noises into calm have passed,
When rest and quiet come to us at last,
What matters good or ill?

What matters love or hate?
Calm hands are folded over a quiet breast,
The weary head is pillowed in sweet rest,
And sorrow comes too late!

What matters wealth or fame?
The narrow grave is all that earth can give;
The countless souls in other worlds shall live
And men forget our name.

What matters aught of earth?
The passing picture of a shadowed dream,
The changing eddies of a turbid stream,
Sure these are nothing worth.

Why, then, respond, my friend?
The one thou lovest has but found at last
Sweet peace and calm and rest when toil is
past,
And death is not the end!

—Minnie Quila, in N. Y. Independent

DUALLA WAS A HERO.

Only a Somali Boy, But He Had
Nerve and Courage.

Henry M. Stanley Tells How He Saved a
Steel Barge from Wrecking in the
Great Cataract of Khatumo on
the Congo River.

While proceeding to Zanzibar in February, 1879, in the chartered steamer "Albion," writes Henry M. Stanley, the celebrated African explorer, in Fall Mall Budget, who stopped at Aden to take in coal. Presently a bright Somali youth, who had paddled his own canoe, swung himself aboard our ship, and after making fast his little craft with a lanyard accosted me with: "Want a boy, sir?"

"No," I said.
"Me good boy, sir. Do anything."
"No, thank you."
"I hear you go to Africa and want men. I been to America, been fore the mast, been conchman, been butler in Brooklyn with Mr. Hines. I'd like to go with you, sir."

"Why, you are quite a prodigy! How old are you?"
"Seventeen, sir."

I now examined him more closely. He was a tall, shapely, comely, intelligent young man, with curly black hair, and a look of "quite ready for anything" about him.

"Well, what wages do you want?"
"Anything you like to give, sir. Dollar, two dollar, three-dollar a month. You find out yourself by what I worth. If I'm no good, no money."

"Why, you are extraordinary. I'll give you ten shillings a month, and we shall see afterward. Eh?"
"Aw-right, sir."

And upon those terms Duala, the Somali boy, entered my service. For several months I did not pay much heed to him. There had been no occasion for any exhibition of superior ability or courage.

One day new rifles were served to company No. 1. They were taught how to manipulate them and how to disconnect their parts. Finally a target was set up at point blank range and a prize was offered to the best shot, and in order to show the Zanzibaris what good shooting was, five European officers were requested to step forward and exhibit their skill. But, to my shame, not one white man hit the target.

Duala was called upon. Straight as an arrow he stood a second and fired, plugging the target near the center.

At Stanley Pool an officer requested the loan of our new steel barge that he might proceed up river and visit his friends at the next station.

The steel boat pulled twelve oars, and completely equipped and launched on the Upper Congo had cost us about eight hundred pounds. It was lent with an injunction that on its return the should draw her up carefully on the beach out of harm's way and padlock her chain. The lieutenant faithfully promised, went up the river, and, on coming back, reported himself and assured me of the security of the boat.

The next morning the boat was needed for a special service. But she was not on the beach and no one knew what had become of her.

The lieutenant was questioned, and it was discovered that he had given orders for securing the boat, but had not waited to see his orders carried out. The crew, it then transpired, had simply rowed her ashore, and each man had sprung out and gone to his own mess. It was then obvious to all of us that the surge from the Great cataract, which was but two miles below, had entered the cove, lifted the boat clear off the strand, and receding towards the terrible vortex had borne her away with all her equipments aboard.

Though it appeared hopeless that we should ever hear of the boat again, four several triplets of messengers were dispatched in as many directions across the country to warn the natives down the river and offer rewards for her recovery, and I set off with Duala and another towards the Great cataract of Khatumo, over the hill of Leopoldville.

On reaching the summit overlooking the cataract, Stretch, one of the young attendants, with his sharp eyes detected the boat about midstream stranded on a reef, the lower part of which seemed to hang over the edge of the roaring cataract. With my glass I could see her like a tiny speck compared to the mile-wide river. Above the reef the pinnacles of Congo were treacherously placed, but we, who had so often crossed it two miles above the station within view of the gulf, had often occasion to dread its terrible velocity, and below the reef it was all a scene of remorseless fury—a continuous series of tossing waves and spray-crowded crests, and here and there veritable towers which were no sooner formed than they seemed to be swung bodily into the air to be followed by others. The eye was fascinated by the wild picture of tremendous strength and incessant rage which the Great cataract furnished at this view of it. One could gaze at it for hours for its expression of ceaseless passion, power, and its awful malignancy, while the

hoarse roar is in fit volume and accompaniment to the watery horror.

I sat down and studied the river above the reef. From our side the boat was quite seven hundred yards and about one thousand yards from the opposite bank. The low rock on which it lay was probably fifty yards in width and rose about a foot above the water, and by one of those surges caused by the vicinity of the cataract and shifting currents the boat had doubtless been swayed aside and had rested on what appeared to be the beginning of a groove or channel. Various plans were vaguely formed for saving it, but were dismissed owing to the imminent danger. A foot rise in the river would also sweep the boat over the reef into certain destruction.

We returned to the station. At our beach were a paddle steamer and a canoe. We set a mark by driving a peg at the water line and resolved to wait and see whether the river rose or fell. Twenty hours later the river had subsided six inches. I went back to the hill of Leopoldville. The boat was higher out of the water, the reef was lower, and extended further up the river in a low gray tongue of rock. That was one great comfort.

On the third day the river had subsided several inches more; the reef was still larger. Duala was by my side, and looking at the river I perceived a plan which I audaciously revealed, saying that, "if I were younger and had not so many responsibilities on me, I could save her. I would have liked such a job. But when have I that could be trusted for such a delicate task as this? and if a single life were lost I should never forgive myself. Yet if I had a man who could remember instructions, and obey them to the letter, that boat would be in our care in a short time."

"Can I do it, sir?" asked Duala, as though I had been addressing him.

"You, who I was thinking of a daring young officer who could learn his lesson by heart and act accordingly. What could you do?"

"I could try, sir."

"No doubt you could try, my boy; but it wants a head as well as a bold heart here."

"Well, sir, I do not see myself how anybody could get to that boat. I think she is already lost, for she is only five yards from the cataract, and low; before we could get to the reef we should be over the falls, as the current flows like a flying arrow. But how do you think, sir, anyone could get there?"

"Well, the thing is easy, provided one was sure of his crew. I would take that new coil of manilla rope which is in our storehouse, and which is three hundred yards long, and I would tie one end of it to our steamer anchor. I would then choose the best canoe-men in the camp, man our canoe at the beach, strike out boldly for the center of the river from our cove, and when I saw that the boat and reef were directly below me I would steer straight toward them. When about two hundred and fifty yards above the reef point I would then drop my anchor, and pay out the hawser half its length. The other half, after making fast at the bow of the canoe, I would pay out along the length of the canoe, make fast at the stern, and then the best man should swim down to the boat with the other end of the rope, and make it fast to the ring bolt at the boat's bow. Then the rest of the crew would float down by the rope to the reef, and all hands, after putting an oar under her bow, would roll the boat up bit by bit over the reef until she was afloat. All the crew, except the steersman, would then haul themselves hand over hand to the canoe, and when all were aboard would haul the boat abreast of the canoe. Then I would transfer all the crew, except the steersman, into the boat, and pulling up boat and canoe until the anchor was near arip, seat everybody in his place with every oar out ready; then, at a word, lift the anchor into the boat, and away we would fly for this shore, and we should fetch up well above the cataract. Do you see? What do you think of that, Duala?"

"O, I can do that perfectly," cried Duala.

"Nonsense, my lad; you would forget every word I said and then I should lose you, for no boat can live in that cataract."

"No, sir; I feel I can do it; and, if you leave it to me, it will be done."

"Very well, then; but take your time and think of it. Take all day and think of it."

The next morning, while I was taking my bath, I heard a great shout in the station, and, looking out of the window, I saw the Zanzibaris rushing frantically to the beach. They were shortly after seen marching in procession to my house with Duala hoisted high, and seated like a hero on their shoulders. At the door I met them, and, gravely taking off my cap, said: "Good morning, Mr. Duala." Duala leaped smartly to the ground, and, saluting, said: "The boat is at the beach, sir."

"Thank you, Duala; there are three checks for you, for twenty-five pounds each. One is from Lieut. —, who was the cause of the great danger you have been put to; the second is on behalf of the international association for saving their property; the third is from myself, for your bravery."

Duala performed many other brilliant feats. But after six years' service with me on the Congo he had four hundred pounds in bank of England stock and a complete kit. He subsequently took service with Capt. James in his expedition through Somaliland, and later was employed by Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, of the I. B. E. A. company in East Africa at a salary of fifteen pounds per month. He is the same Duala who is mentioned so often and so creditably in Capt. Legard's dispatches as having assisted him so loyally and so cleverly in his negotiations with the Mohammedans of Uganda.

"Please give me a nickel to buy a dinner with," said the tattered little boy. "I am so hungry." "What can you get for five cents?" asked the old lady, giving him the money. "Pie, ma'am," said he, with a grateful smile. —Harper's Bazar.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Thieves' Kitchen, immortalized by Dickens in "Oliver Twist," and situated in Laystall street, near the new Clerkenwell road and Roseberry avenue, in London, has lately been destroyed, and two buildings are being erected on the site of the old house next to the "Red Lion," the resort of Bill Sykes, Nancy, Fagin and their associates.

—The Riviera in the south of France is especially devoted to floriculture, and each city has its own special product. Nice raises fifty thousand pounds of violets and great quantities of orange-blossoms. Cannes is famous for its roses, tuberoses and jessamines, and Grasse also supplies a large number of orange-blossoms. Over a million pounds of orange-blossoms are annually gathered on the Riviera, many of them being used in carnival week.

—There was an excess of 10,000 deaths over births in France during 1891. There has been an almost uninterrupted decrease in the number of births each year since 1881, and the prevention of an actual decline in the total population is attributed to the influx of immigrants. There were 255,000 marriages in 1891, the greatest number since 1884, and 5,753 divorces were granted during the year. The figures are from the official returns just issued.

—There has been a large increase in the number of divorces granted in Scotland in late years. Between 1884 and 1874 the average number was thirty-five a year, which increased to fifty-nine between 1874 and 1880. Last year 127 divorce decrees were granted there, as against 109 in 1891 and eighty-nine in 1890. Of last year's decrees sixty-eight were obtained by husbands and fifty-nine by wives. Infidelity was the ground for considerably more than half.

—It is proposed in England to copy the American patriotic practice of honoring the national flag in the public schools. The earl of Menth asked the London school board the other week to put patriotism on the list of subjects, and offered to subscribe £50 for the purchase of union jacks to be hung in the board schools and honored, say once a month, by some formal ceremony. The board will consider the proposition. In speaking of the matter the newspapers generally refer to the precedent offered in our practice here.

ST. MICHAEL OF ABYSSINIA.

Strange Ceremonies with Which He Is Honored by the Ethiopians.

An interesting account is given by a correspondent of the Temps of Paris of the celebration of St. Michael's day in Abyssinia. St. Michael is the patron saint of the empire, and according to the people and their traditions, written on parchment and stored in the archives, St. Michael was an Abyssinian general. He is pictured on a fiery steed, holding in his hand a smoking gun. Other pictures represent him in battle; a terrible encounter, in which the enemy bites the dust. An inscription beneath records this particular engagement. "Our calendar," says the correspondent, "merely mentioning him as an ordinary saint, it was difficult to believe that the Ethiopians had come to celebrate this day as a national festival if we had not met on our morning walk a procession of peasants, tramps, cripples, beggars and lepers before the doors of the Church of the Saviour (Medani Alem). Here there was a generous bestowal of alms, yet all insufficient to those whose appetites had been sharpened by long fasting. All these fastidious beings holding out a hand, screaming, struggling, rolling in the dust in their eagerness to obtain an extra ration. The pancakes, which represent Abyssinian bread, were snatched and devoured upon the instant. A distribution of blows from the baton more abundant even than that of the bread, for the police are not at all sparing in this regard, tempered the ardor of the more desperate, the miserable lot howling under the blows which fell upon their bare heads. After the distribution of the bread and the blows of the cudgel the ground, like that of a battle, was strewn with rags, while blood flowed by this time from the bruised limbs of these unfortunates. This stormy fray was the signal for the commencement of the festivities, all in honor of St. Michael.

At an early hour the Abyssinian men and women, more devout than usual, set out toward the little church of St. Michael, situated in the Ghenaia Biet, or treasure house, which is at the same time the magazine and depot of supplies. This is the chapel of the palace. The chief of the Ghenaia Biet is at once the receiver-general and the curate of the principal church. About 9:30 there is a firing of guns from the Paras Magala, which is the grand city hall. A motley crowd arrayed in white robes striped with crimson fills the enclosure. The Mussulmans, Hanaris, Gallas and Arabs, urged by curiosity, swell the throng. Under the brilliant sun this assemblage is most picturesque, augmented as it is by the groups of peddlers and women dressed in robes of red and blue, ornamented with an embroidered cross upon the breast—a costume which recalls the fact that it is long since the Portuguese passed here. At once the note of a trumpet, loud and solemn, echoes through space. It is always the same note, but long and piercing. As for the trumpets, they are exactly like those that herald the arrival of Rhadames, in Verdi's opera "Aida." Then came the soldiers, their rifles on their shoulders, then the deacons, then the priests. The lower clergy wear white on the head a high turban of white muslin. They hold in the hand a rattle and the inevitable crutch. The priests of high rank are of Dalmatian, the most exalted (alaska) wears a habit resembling that of the Russian priests. A dignitary—his forehead adorned with a golden tiara—whose robe is much like that of European women, wears the tabot, the sacred wood of the high altar, the ark of the Jews. Immense paravols of red and purple, bordered and tufted with vari-

ous colors, away above this procession, dominating the multicolored silk umbrellas of the priests. Two banners, resembling those carried in our processions, record the valiant deeds of the illustrious St. Michael.

While the high priests range themselves along the wall of the Ghenaia Biet, waving their fans toward the tabot, the lower clergy begin a series of grotesque dances, which appear anything but religious. Another fusillade is fired while the women give vent to strange cries which sound like the whistle of a locomotive, but which, among these natives, are an indication of enthusiastic delight. Then begins a slow Abyssinian chant, ringing, nasal, and barbaric, accompanied by a noise of rattles, while the dance of the priests continues more rhythmic and animated. These contortions, executed with smiles, are supplemented by the clapping of hands with the effect of castanets. Finally the dance becomes more rapid, and we take part in a veritable quadrille in which there is nothing edifying to Europeans accustomed to the grave ceremonies of their country. This dance marks the end of the ceremony. The trumpets of "Aida" resound once more, the Ethiopian colors are hoisted above the Ghenaia Biet, and the guns discharge another volley, dangerous to the eyes of the passerby; the women recommence their cries of distress, and the procession, priests, banners, litters, paravols, umbrellas, escorting the tabot, enters the Ghenaia Biet, followed by the kaleidoscopic crowd.

Truly, this barbaric exhibition lacked nothing of the theatre. The blazing tropical sun overhead reminded one of an enormous calcium light, while the square of the Paras Magala was a moving mass of color. It was the first festival of any gayety at which I had been present, the Feast of the Passover and others which followed having been interrupted by the visitation of the epidemic. Throughout Abyssinia religious festivals take on a profane accompaniment of fantastic whirled and military evolutions. It is impossible to describe all that I have witnessed, and I regret to add that the spectacle, so essentially picturesque, inspired in the beholder nothing of religious sentiment or solemnity. —Chicago Tribune.

CRUSHED FEET OF CHINESE.

Barbarous Suffering Inflicted Upon a Sensitive Part of the Human Body.

An English paper quotes from a writer in the Japan Mail who appears to have special knowledge of the well-known Chinese custom of compressing the feet of female children of the better classes in China. He hopes that few of his readers have been so unfortunate as to see the naked foot of an orthodox Chinese lady. But many have looked at photographs of this terribly twisted and distorted member, and the sight must have suggested thoughts of barbarous suffering inflicted on a particularly sensitive part of the human body.

Year by year hundreds of thousands of little girls throughout the wide empire of China are subjected to a ruthless process which crushes the bones and wrenches the sinews of their tender feet, until at last a revolting deformity is produced and the foot, crumpled into a shocking monstrosity, becomes almost valueless as a means of locomotion. The wretched girl emerges from her period of feverish torture a mutilated cripple, condemned to halting through life on feet which preserve no semblance of nature's beautiful mechanism, having become hideous as they are useless.

At intervals the missionary cries out, the traveler writes, and the charitable agitate, but the poor little children never benefit. For them there remains always the same ruthless bending of bones, the same agonizing application of tight ligatures, the same long months of bitter pain and unavailing tears. Perhaps, he suggests, it is to this singular contrast between general refinement and cultivation of the Chinese, on the one hand, and this callous cruelty on the other, that we must attribute the periodical appearance of the appalling custom.

Some people say that though the foot is ultimately deformed, though the woman is indeed condemned to be little better than a cripple, yet the process is not so painful after all. The bones are soft, they say, in early youth; the sinews supple. Twisting, crumpling, and wrenching are operations that may be performed without much suffering on baby feet, whereas adults would be maddened by the torture. To this the writer replies:

"Let no one talk of the yielding character of young bones or the pliability of baby sinews. We have listened with our own ears to cries of a little girl undergoing the torturing process. Such agonizing wails never before fell on our ears. They were the shrieks of a child absolutely wild with suffering. When the ligatures were loosened and the shocking succession of breathless screams ended in long-drawn wails of exhaustion and misery, the listener turned almost sick with horror and sympathy. Yet a mother was the deliberate torturer of the poor baby, and a father callously listened to its heartbroken cries."

"Think that this fiendish barbarity is practiced daily and hourly throughout the length and breadth of a land containing three hundred million inhabitants. Not alone are the tender bodies of the poor little girls ruthlessly racked and tortured, but the purest sentiment of humanity—the love of parents for their children—is perpetually outraged. Such unnatural cruelty could be tolerated only in the presence of the worst kind of demoralization. How much can survive of the moral beauty of the paternal relation when fathers and mothers, in deference to a mere freak of fashion, consent to inflict on their daughters, day by day, torture that will-night madden the baby brain and wrings shrieks of excruciating agony from the little lips? This is one of those facts that make us marvel when we hear a great destiny predicted for the Chinese nation." —Chicago Trib.

SAYINGS OF A SAGE.

ORNAMENTAL characters are full of weak spots.

If the tongue could kill not many would live to old age.

The trouble with people that can talk is that they are apt to say too much.

The world is full of lion fighters, but it is hard to find people who won't run from a hornet.

There are preachers who would make several radical changes in the plan of salvation if they could.

Every new acquaintance we make has the power to tell us something we didn't know about ourselves.

Friendship prolongs life. The clock would have run down long ago if some friend had not wound it up.

You can't always tell how much religion people have by the amount of rain they will go through to get to prayer meeting.

In some respects friendship is better than love. The world is a house just large enough for one lover, but there is always a vacant room for another friend. —Ram's Horn.

The March Wide Awake

Is a vigorous and breezy number. Rose G. Kingsley tells about the quaint "Bag Market at Bruges," Marion Harland has one of her characteristic stories, "Miss Butterfly," Mrs. M. E. M. Davis has a New Orleans Carnival story, "Judy's Mardi-Gras," Tello d'Apery, the boy editor, tells about his labors "Among the Barefoots" of New York; Frederick A. Ober continues his Columbus papers in "On the Shores of Cathay," and Annie Sawyer Downs tells in "Young Folks at the Eddy," how children can act as real hosts. Wide Awake Athletics has a brief paper on "Handling and Training a College Baseball Team," by Captain "Laurie" Bliss, of Yale, and a description of "Hare and Hounds Runs," by David W. Fenton, 2d, of Harvard. "The Real Casablanca," the hero of Mrs. Hemans' poem, as told by Henry Bacon. Mr. Bacon's picture of Casablanca and his father is a splendid frontispiece.

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"That will do for the present," as the young man remarked, who he paid for a box of cheap candy for his sweetheart's birthday gift. —Philadelphia Record.

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When marriage introduces her to the wash tub, woman has a right to call it a labor union. —Puck.

There are a large number of hygienic physicians who claim that disease is always the result of a transgression of Nature's laws. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians, and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book which they claim will enable all persons, if directions are followed, to avoid sickness of all kinds, and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

A new kind of flannel is called "tramp flannel." It shanks from washing. —Youkers Statesman.

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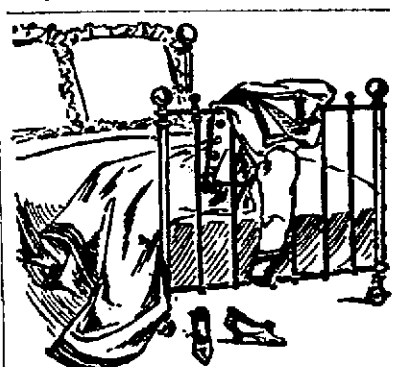
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IN 4 ACTS.

Act I. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act II. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act III. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act IV. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act V. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act VI. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act VII. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act VIII. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act IX. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act X. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act XI. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act XII. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act XIII. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act XIV. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act XV. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act XVI. (Evening.) Wife goes to school for breakfast. Act XVII. (Morning.) Man says paper of John-Mon. Scholastic. Act XVIII. (Evening.) 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It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths
always on hand. If you want a first-class
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's • Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

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MARTIN & CO.

The Popular Cash Grocers.

Stevens Street, Rhineland, Wis.

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J. H. Schroeder,
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Light and Heavy Harness,

and all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

County Board Proceedings.

STATE OF WISCONSIN }
Onida County.

I, E. P. Brennan, county clerk of said county hereby certify that I have this day apportioned the county tax and the whole amount of state taxes and charges levied upon said county, as certified by the secretary of state, among the several towns in said county, pursuant to section 7076 of the revised statutes, and also the amount necessary to be raised for the support of the common schools in each town to entitle such town to share in the state school money, and also the amount of all other special taxes or charges apportioned, ordered or required to be collected by each town with its annual taxes; and that the amount so apportioned to each of the towns in said county is as follows, viz:

Towns.	State tax including school charges levied on board of equalization.	Co. tax levied on legal tax back and other charges charged back by order of county board.	Total
Eagle River	\$429.27	\$2132.58	\$2562.85
Hazlehurst	625.00	4635.28	5260.28
Minocqua	2321.42	1755.70	19907.12
Pelican	5651.84	2707.60	32759.81

Dated Dec. 1, 192.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clk.

County clerk's office, Rhineland, Wis., Monday, Jan. 16, '93, 7:30 o'clock p. m. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

Minutes of the last two meetings read and approved. On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board went into committee of the whole to audit accounts. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the following accounts were audited and allowed, and the chairman and clerk are hereby instructed to draw orders for same as follows:

Thos. Foy witness fees	\$3.21
John Laby " "	5.43
H. Mulloy " "	4.84
H. J. Sparks " "	1.32
I. Tuttle " "	1.08
I. Tuttle " "	3.24
W. D. Harrison wood for co poor	1.75
Mrs. Mary Ried support " "	5.00
Mrs. Mary Ried " "	5.03
George Ames " "	3.00
Nancy Duckendorf " "	52.00
Mrs. E. H. " "	50.00
F. A. Hildebrand " "	15.00
Rhine Hosp Co " "	106.81
" " " "	221.63
T. B. McIntyre medical services	30.00
D. L. Jenkinson messenger for election returns	4.00
Jas. McFongil messenger for election returns	11.60
Herald Pub Co. pub report of canvassing board	95.40
Rhine Printing Co. blanks for municipal judge	13.20
Rhine Printing Co. stationery for courthouse	25.25
Rhine Printing Co. blanks for co judge	91.30
Rhine Printing Co. pub. co board proceedings	170.40
Pom. Riley, labor on co highway	31.25
L. McBride, use of blankets on co highway	23.00
Lon Mericle, board of prisoners	25.68
Jno. Lawson expenses to Merrill	12.00
H. C. Keith professional services	5.00
J. W. McCormick, insurance jail	10.00
Casp. Faust, electric light Nov '92	23.7
" " " " Dec. '92	23.6
Joseph Ried use railroad iron fair grounds	66.30
Rhine Iron Co. labor account of fair grounds	1.00
G. H. Clark, postage and drayage	2.50
Rhine Water Co. water rates fire hydrant	20.00
H. H. West Co. ink for court house	3.50
Morris McRae labor on " "	57.10
R. W. Fish typewriting for co	2.50
A. Sievwright inspecting co lands	53.4
F. J. Pligry & Co. framing maps for co	3.50
Wise Telephone Co. telephone rental	24.00
D. E. Briggs, completing report of canvassing board	6.00
T. B. McIntyre professional services county jail	50.00
E. P. Brennan express, freight and postage	39.92
E. P. Brennan transcript of abstract tax sales	300.00

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned to Tuesday Jan. 17, '93 at 8 o'clock a. m.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clk.,
Onida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office, Rhineland, Wis., Tuesday Jan. 17, '93 8 o'clock a. m. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the following county officers' bonds were accepted and approved:

Frank W. Rogers, county surveyor; S. S. Miller, district attorney; E. C. Sturdevant, clerk of circuit court; Henry O'Connor, register of deeds; M. Holland, county treasurer; E. P. Brennan, county clerk.

Motion prevailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. W. Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Onida county that the amount of insurance hereafter carried on the court house building, furnace building, etc., be \$7500 and \$1500 on furniture, books and other contents and \$8.00 on the county jail. That the county clerk be authorized to secure said insurance and to draw orders to pay for the same. That said clerk be instructed to hereafter divide said in-

surance equally between the three insurance agencies in Rhineland and that all policies hereafter renewed or written be for a term of three years.

Signed,
A. W. Brown.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1893.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted. Motion prevailed, all members present voting aye.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. W. Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Onida county that A. W. Brown, M. F. Doyle and C. C. Yawkey are hereby appointed a committee to approve the bonds of the county officers.

Signed,
A. W. Brown.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. '93.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board proceeded to open and consider the bids for the construction of a bridge across the Kawaguesaga lake at Minocqua, Wis. The following bids were received:

Marcus Doyle, \$2297.45;
B. P. Smith, \$2400;
Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, \$2450;

John W. Kline, \$2495;
Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Co., \$2385;

S. M. Hewett & Co., \$2780;
A. Y. Bayne & Co., \$3150.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the bid of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, to build a bridge across Kawaguesaga lake at Minocqua for the sum of \$2450, be and the same is hereby accepted; provided that same is built according to the plans and specifications on file in the county clerk's office. Motion prevailed all members present voting aye.

For building a combination and pile bridge across the Kawaguesaga lake at Minocqua, Wis.

This agreement made and concluded this 17th day of January in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Three, by and between the board of commissioners of Onida county, Wis., parties of the first part, and Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, J. G. Wagner, proprietor, of Milwaukee, Wis., party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said party of the second part has agreed, and by those present does agree with the parties of the first part for the consideration hereinafter mentioned and contained, to furnish all the materials and labor thereof, and in a good, firm and substantial manner, and according to the plan and specification signed relative hereto to construct and erect the substructure and superstructure of a combination and pile bridge across the Kawaguesaga lake at Minocqua, Wis.

And the said party of the second part further agrees that it will complete the aforesaid bridge so as to be ready for public travel on or before March 23, next after the date hereof, provided said second party is not delayed or prevented by strikes or other interferences caused by organized labor.

And further, the parties of the first part have and do hereby agree in consideration of the faithful performance of the foregoing stipulation and agreements by the party of the second part to pay to the said party of the second part the sum of twenty-four hundred and fifty dollars (\$2450) as follows:

In testimony whereof, witness the signatures of said parties. But it is mutually agreed and understood that no settlement or payments under this contract shall become binding on said first party unless made or acknowledged by one of its agents having specific written authority to make settlement of and receive payment under this contract.

Cy. C. Yawkey,

Chairman of Co. Board.

A. W. Brown,

Chairman Town of Pelican.

M. F. Doyle,

Chairman Town of Minocqua.

MILWAUKEE BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS, J. G. WAGNER, Proprietor

By H. E. WILLIAMS.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the following accounts were audited and allowed and the chairman and clerk are hereby instructed to draw orders for same as follows:

F. Hallet mds for co highway	\$40.75
John G. Lang support co poor	11.7
A. W. Shelton support co poor	52.22
Lon Mericle, messenger for election returns	27.00
J. A. Mercer, delivering election returns	5.84
M. W. Shaler mds for prisoners	1.50
M. W. Shaler mds for prisoners	6.75
Glant Sleigh Co hand sleigh for jail	8.00
Glant Sleigh Co mds for court house	12.75
J. W. McCormick, commitment and warrants	10.00
Brown Bros Lumber Co lumber for court house	54.00
E. C. Leonard, supplies for court house	4.43
H. C. Johnson, hand sleigh for court house	10.00
E. P. Brennan services canvassing for a territorial vote	44.4
Paul Browne, municipal court fees '91	74.14
Paul Browne municipal court fees '92	283.00

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,

Co. Clk., Onida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office, Rhineland, Wis., Tuesday Jan. 17, '93, 2 o'clock p. m. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Onida county that M. F. Doyle and C. C. Yawkey are hereby appointed a committee to look after the building of the county bridge at Minocqua.

Signed,
A. W. Brown.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1893.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Onida county that the county clerk be and he hereby is instructed to execute a quit claim deed of S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 section 32, town 38, range 7 E to W. C. Yawkey, Detroit, Mich., for the sum of one dollar.

Signed,
A. W. Brown.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. '93.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. W. Brown:

Whereas, Evan Townsend (who is the owner of the S E 1/4 of the N W 1/4 of section 5, town 49, range 10 E) by Paul Browne, his attorney, has presented county treasurer receipt No. 987, signed by C. Eby county treasurer dated March 23, 1889, for the taxes on the above described piece of land for the year 1888, and

Whereas, said land was sold by the county treasurer for taxes for the year 1888, and a tax deed was issued by the county clerk to Kate Pier on the 26th day of May 1892, and

Whereas, said tax deed is illegal for the reason that the taxes have been paid.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of supervisors of Onida county that said tax deed on the above described piece of land be and the same is hereby cancelled.

Dated Jan. 17, '93.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. W. Brown: Whereas on the 17th day of May 1892, the county treasurer of Onida county sold for taxes certificate No. 3553 on all of lot 4 block 1 except that lying within 100 feet of the center line of the M. St. M. & A. R. R., original plat of Rhineland, and certificate No. 3757 on lot 6, block 4 original plat of Rhineland, and

Whereas, said lands were then and here the property of the M. St. M. & A. R. R., and not assessed, and

Whereas, said certificates are illegal for the reason that said lands were not subject to assessment.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of supervisors of Onida county that said certificates Nos. 3553 and 3757 for the sale of 1892 be and the same are hereby cancelled.

Dated Jan. 17, 1893.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Doyle. Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Onida county that whereas it duly appears from Onida county, redemption receipt No. 146 dated Aug. 30, 1888, that the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section 36, town 38, range 7, was duly redeemed from the tax sale of 1886, for the tax of \$85, and whereas said description was thereafter deeded for said sale (certificate No. 2721) said deed is hereby cancelled and it is ordered that the money paid for such certificate on the sale and all subsequent charges thereon, and all subsequent taxes paid thereon by the purchaser or his assigns be refunded with interest at 7 per cent. upon his delivery of such deed to be cancelled.

Signed,
M. F. Doyle.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. '93.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the above resolution was adopted.

To the County Board of Onida County, Rhineland, Wis.:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith offer you forty dollars for the S E 1/4 of a w 1/4 and a w 1/4 of section 3, town 38, range 9 e. Yours Respy

B. HINEMANN.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the offer of B. Hinemann to purchase the above described lands from the county was laid over until next meeting. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Brown tax certificate No. 2729 sale of 1889 sold for the tax of 1888, on the S E 1/4 of a w 1/4 of section 23, town 41, range 9, same being deeded by Onida county May 23, '92 to John S. Van Nortwick be and the same are hereby cancelled for the reason that the tax of 1888 was paid to the town treasurer, and the clerk is hereby instructed to charge same back to the town of Eagle River. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Brown tax certificate No. 573, sale of 1892, sold for the tax of 1901, on the S W 1/4 of a w 1/4 of section 17, town 37, range 5 e and the same is hereby cancelled for the reason that said description of land belonged to the Wisconsin

Central R. R. and same is a part of the land grant from the United States to said Wis. Central R. R. and was exempt from taxation. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,
Co. Clk., Onida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office Rhineland, Wis., Tuesday Jan. 17, '93, 7:30 o'clock p. m. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board went into committee of the whole to make out a jury list for the circuit court for the ensuing year and also to place a value on the county lands that have been inspected by the order of the county board. Motion prevailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Onida county that the county clerk be and he hereby is authorized to sell and deed any description of county land at the price placed upon same by the county board giving a quit claim deed therefore.

Signed,
A. W. Brown.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1893.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned to Tuesday, March 21, '93 at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,

Co. Clk., Onida Co., Wis.



My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth 'Imperial' flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

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